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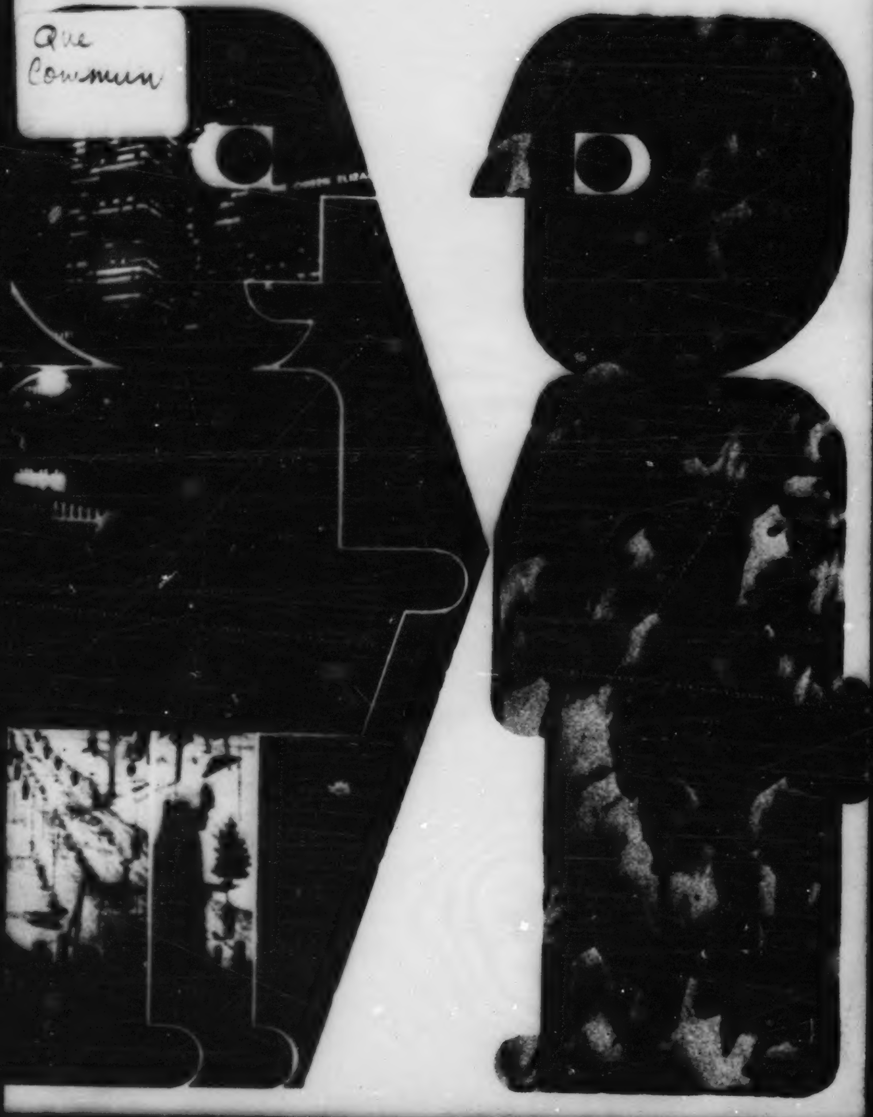

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Profile of Québec

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Profile of Québec

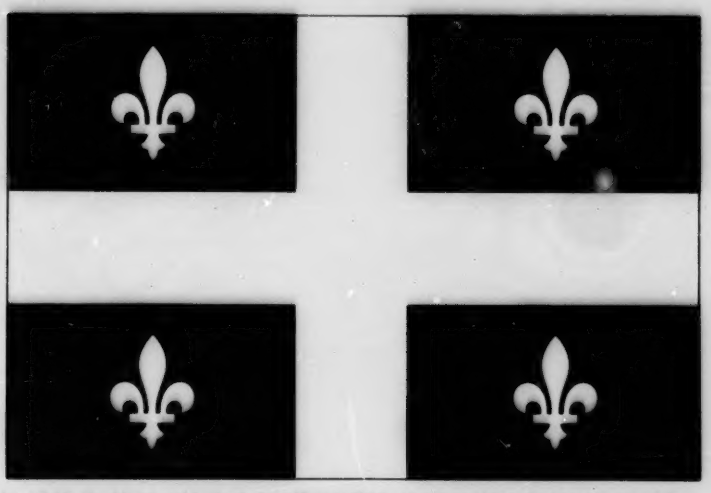
Jacques Archambault

Second edition
revised and enlarged

Collection
Connaissance du Québec

La Documentation québécoise

Québec Official Publisher



In 1948 Québec adopted its official flag; the heraldic description of this flag reads as follows: *"Azur with a cross argent cantoned with four fleurs de lys couped argent".*

In January 1948, Québec officially adopted a flag with a sky-blue background, a white cross and four white *fleurs de lys.*

The blue recalls Saint Martin's cope and the flags flown by the French merchant marine during the French Regime.

White was once France's national color and the cross resembles the cross on the regimental colors which flew over New France from 1755 to 1760.

As for the *fleur de lys*, its history reaches far back into antiquity. It is said that it first appeared on the royal sceptre in France around 840 A.D. during the reign of Charles the Bald. During the 16th century, it crossed the Atlantic to the New World, where it still remains.

The *fleur de lys* has always, everywhere, been the symbol of purity, sincerity, peace, grandeur and sovereignty.

The "fleurdelisé" flag which incorporates this emblem, a testimony of faithfulness to French origins, is a fine complement to the motto of the Province of Québec, "JE ME SOUVIENS".

HISTORY

". . . The French in America had all the qualities required to become a great people. Even today they represent the triumph of Europe's pioneering spirit in the New World. But, overcome by numbers, they were destined to succumb. When he abandoned the colony, Louis XV crowned an ignominious reign with yet greater ignominy. . ."

Alexis de Toqueville (1)

Jacques Cartier's ships lying off Québec City, at the end of the 1535 crossing.
Et David Lith. Imp. Lemercier, rue de Seine, 57, Paris.
(Archives nationales du Québec).

The first peoples to come to visit what is now Québec arrived several thousand years before the Christian era. As far as we now know, it is almost certain that Asians from the northeast crossed the Bering Strait and gradually spread out across North America. Some of these newcomers, later to be called Indians by the Europeans, settled in the South, while others, who arrived later, migrated north as far as Greenland; these were the Eskimos. The continuous record of Québec's history, however, only goes back to 1534.

The founding of Québec in 1608 marked the beginning of the French colonial regime, which endured until the Treaty of Paris in 1763 signaled the collapse of the French colonial empire. This regime was marked by five wars with the English and two with the Iroquois. There followed a British colonial regime resulting in major problems for the French settlers at that time, but these were gradually overcome. In spite of the efforts made in 1774, 1791 and 1840, no well-defined constitution was drawn up until 1867. At first the Constitution provided for a federation of four states, including Québec, which were joined later by six others; this was Canada in the last century.

For some time now the Canadian use of the federal system has been the object of increasingly harsh criticism. Since several of its essential points have been questioned, no one can yet predict how the 1867 Constitution will evolve. The very least Québec is requesting at the official level is that the text of the Constitution be revised.

CHRONOLOGICAL REVIEW OF EXPLORATION IN AMERICA

Before reviewing the known facts of Québec's history chronologically, it would be well to note very briefly the successes and setbacks of the first explorers as they reconnoitered America's east coast.

From 875 to 1016, Irishmen, Icelanders and Vikings explored the coastal areas of Newfoundland (Vineland), Labrador (Markland), Baffin Land (Helluland), the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Nova Scotia. On many occasions they tried in vain to settle there. Their last known voyage dates back to 1347.

1492: Christopher Columbus of Genoa lands on San Salvador Island in the Antilles.

1497: John Cabot (Giovanni Caboto), a naturalized Venetian sailor of Genoese origin, working for Henry VII of England, discovers Cape Breton, explores the coast of Nova Scotia, travels to the south of the Saint-Pierre and Miquelon Archipelago, and visits Newfoundland.

1501: The Portuguese Gaspar de Corte Real reaches one of the bays of Labrador (Hamilton or Sandwich), then disappears without a trace.

1502: His brother Miguel leaves to search for him, travelling the length of the south shore of Newfoundland; he enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence, then he in turn disappears. Newfoundland is named Corte-Real Land.

1504 to 1508: French expeditions: Breton fishermen arrive at the Newfoundland fishing grounds; Jean Denis, of Honfleur, explores the coast from Bonavista to the Strait of Belle-Isle; Jean Ango, a shipowner from Dieppe, sends a ship to Newfoundland which brings back the first Indians ever to be seen in France.

1513: Ponce de Leon takes possession of Florida for Spain.

1520: The Portuguese José Alvarez Fadungez explores Cape Breton Island as far as Cape North, and southern Newfoundland to Placentia Bay.

1524: Charles V places Estevan Gomez in charge of an expedition which sails for Cape Breton Island, explores the south shore of Nova Scotia, enters the Bay of Fundy and follows the coast of Maine to the Cape Cod region.

1524: An expedition ordered by François I and led by Giovanni de Verrazano of Florence explores the east coast of North America from Spanish Florida to Portuguese Newfoundland; Jacques Cartier of Saint-Malo is a member of this expedition.

1528: Verrazano's second expedition sails for the Bahamas, then south to the mouth of the Orinoco and the northern part of Brazil; again, Jacques Cartier is with the party.

QUÉBEC HISTORY IN CONTEXT

1534:	Jacques Cartier's first voyage. He lands at Gaspé, on the eastern tip of the Gaspé Peninsula.	François I in France; Henry VIII in England
1535:	Jacques Cartier's second voyage, up the St. Lawrence to the Indian settlements of Stadacona (Québec City) and Hochelaga (Montréal).	
1608:	Samuel de Champlain of Saintonge founds Québec City.	Henry IV in France; James I in England
1616:	First schools opened in Tadoussac (where the Saguenay River meets the St. Lawrence) and in what later becomes Trois-Rivières.	
1621:	First entry in the register of acts of civil status. Only in Québec have parochial registers of civil status been kept for over three hundred years.	
1629:	Québec City invaded by the Kirke brothers.	Richelieu in France; Charles I in England
1632:	Québec (and Acadia) restored to France by the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye.	
1634:	Trois-Rivières founded by the Sieur de Laviolette, on orders from Champlain.	
1639:	First hospital and first convent for young girls founded in Québec City: the Hôtel-Dieu, directed by the Hospitallers of Dieppe, and the Ursuline Convent, established by Marie de l'Incarnation of Tours.	
1642:	Ville Marie (Montréal) founded by Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve of Champagne.	Mazarin in France; Cromwell in England

Medal struck by Louis XIV to mark the victory of the French over the fleet of Admiral Phipps.

1668:	Québec Seminary founded by Mgr. de Montmorency-Laval; it is the first secondary school establishment for boys. In 1852 its extension, Laval University, is founded.	Personal reign of Louis XIV (1661); Restoration in England: Charles II (1660)
1690:	William Phipps repulsed before Québec City by Frontenac, Governor of New France.	William III in England
1734:	The King's Highway, first road connecting Québec City and Montréal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, is opened by the great surveyor Jean-Eustache Lanouiller de Boisclerc.	Louis XV in France; George II in England
1737:	The Saint-Maurice foundries, one of the first metalwork plants in North America, is built near Trois-Rivières.	
1750:	Birth of the textile industry. In Québec City, garments are made of native cloth ("étoffe du pays").	
1759:	Québec City captured by Wolfe. The following year at Sainte-Foy, Lévis fails to recapture the city. Montréal surrenders.	George III in England (1760)

1763:	New France handed over to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris.	
1774:	The Québec Act passed. French Canadians are granted freedom of religion and the right to use the French Civil Code along with the English Criminal Code; the seigniorial system is retained.	Louis XVI; Declaration of Rights at Philadelphia; beginning of uprisings in the 13 American colonies
1775:	Montréal taken by the American general, Montgomery; siege of Québec City; Montgomery killed.	
1776:	Siege of Québec City raised.	July 4: Declaration of Independence of the United States of America
1791:	Canada divided into two provinces under the new constitution: Lower Canada (capital at Québec City) with a French-speaking majority, and Upper Canada (capital at York, later Toronto) with an English-speaking majority.	Louis XVI flees to Varennes
1792:	First session of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada.	Monarchy abolished in France
1803:	First pulp and paper installations set up in Lachute, in western Québec.	Napoleon I (1804)
1829:	McGill University founded in Montréal.	Charles X in France; George IV in England
1836:	First railway line inaugurated between Laprairie and Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu.	Louis-Philippe in France
1837:	Armed rebellion provoked by government authoritarianism. Upper Canada's rebels led by W. L. McKenzie and those of Lower Canada by Louis-Joseph Papineau. Rebels quickly put down by English troops.	Victoria in England

1841:	Constitutional union of the two Canadas.	
1845:	Cotton industry begins in Sherbrooke.	
1864:	Preparatory conferences held in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and in Québec City on the founding of the Canadian Confederation.	Napoleon III
1867:	British North America Act passed, uniting Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Québec and Ontario in a federation.	
1878:	Branch of Laval University established in Montréal. This branch receives some degree of autonomy in 1889 and is granted its official charter, and given the name *Université de Montréal,* in 1920.	
1907:	Work begun on the Québec bridge which collapses twice before it is finally completed in 1917.	Edward VII in Great Britain (1901)
1917:	Women vote for the first time in the federal elections; the right to vote in provincial elections is granted to women by the Québec Legislature in 1940.	George V in Great Britain (1910)
1952:	First television station (CBC) inaugurated in Montréal.	Elizabeth II
1954:	University of Sherbrooke founded.	
1959:	St. Lawrence Seaway inaugurated, linking the Atlantic and the Great Lakes.	
1964:	*Ministère de l'Éducation* (Department of Education) set up, replacing the *département de l'Instruction publique* (Public Education Service), following the recommendation of a commission of inquiry on education (the Parent Commission), instituted in 1961.	
1967:	Universal and International Exhibition held in Montréal.	

1968: Two-chamber system ends in Québec with the abolition of the Legislative Council (the Upper House); the Legislative Assembly (the Lower House) becomes the National Assembly.

U.S.:
Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy assassinated

France:
the May disturbances

1968: University of Québec established.

Czechoslovakia:
USSR invades Prague

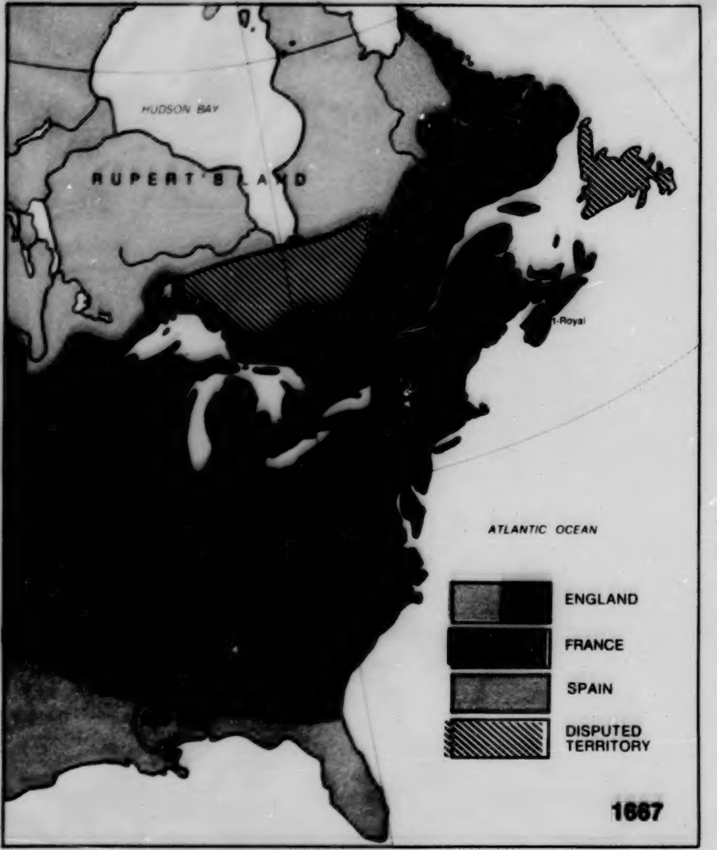
1969: Bill 63, to promote the French language in Québec, passed in the National Assembly.

1970: Socio-political disturbances in October: the kidnapping by the "Québec Liberation Front" (FLQ) of James Richard Cross, British diplomat stationed in Montréal, and five days later of Pierre Laporte, Minister of labor and manpower and of immigration in the Bourassa government elected in April. Laporte killed by strangulation on October 17; Cross released on December 3 to return to London.

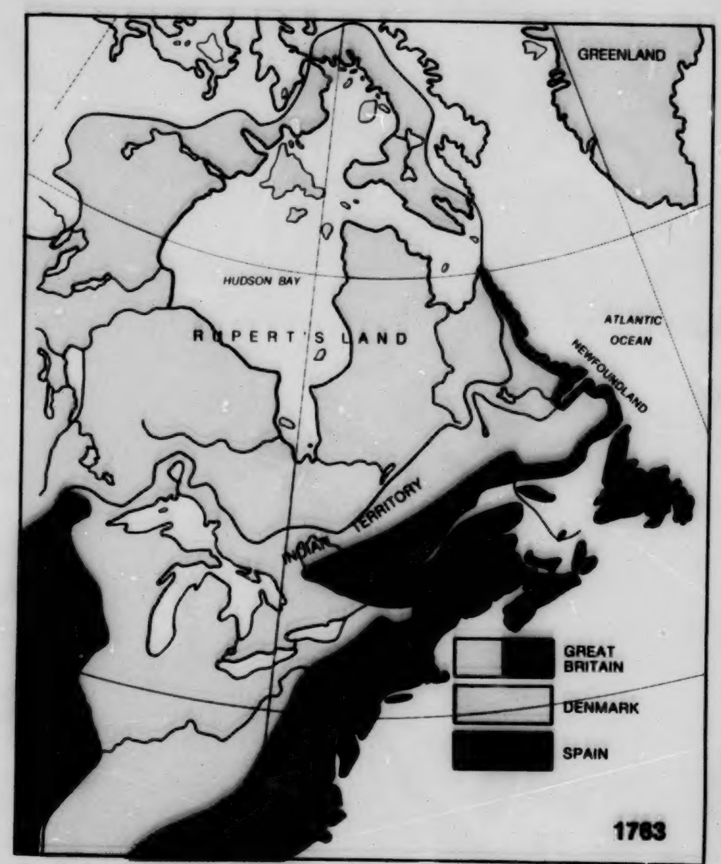
1971: Creation of the *Société de développement de la Baie James* (James Bay Development Corporation) to promote and participate in the development and exploitation of natural resources in the James Bay region, giving priority to Québec interests.

1972: General strike by 210,000 unionized employees in the public and parapublic sectors; sympathy strikes by unionized employees of the private sector affiliated with the three major union federations.

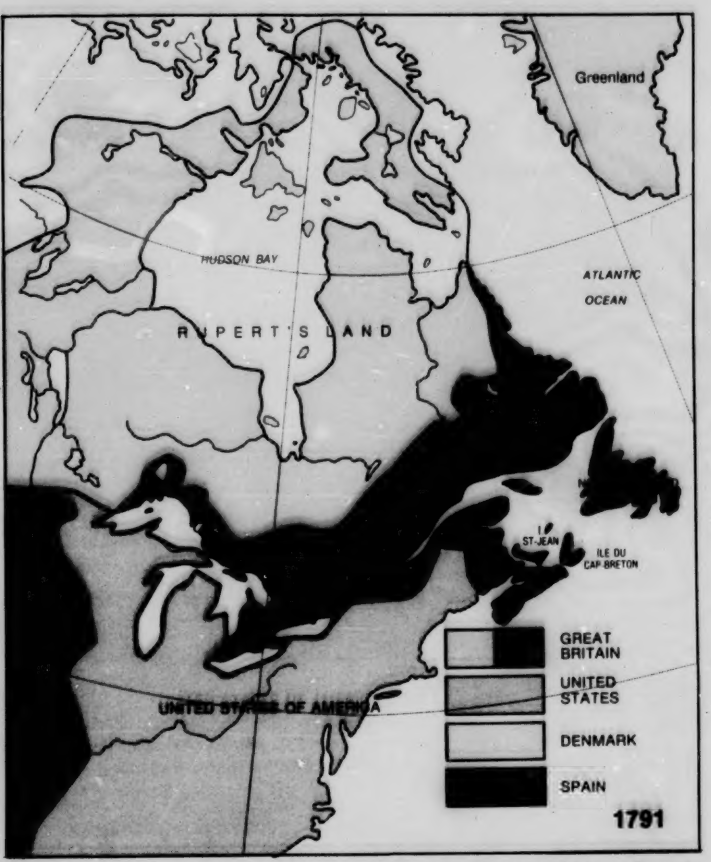
1974: Adoption by the National Assembly of an act making French the official language of Québec and giving the government increased powers in this field.



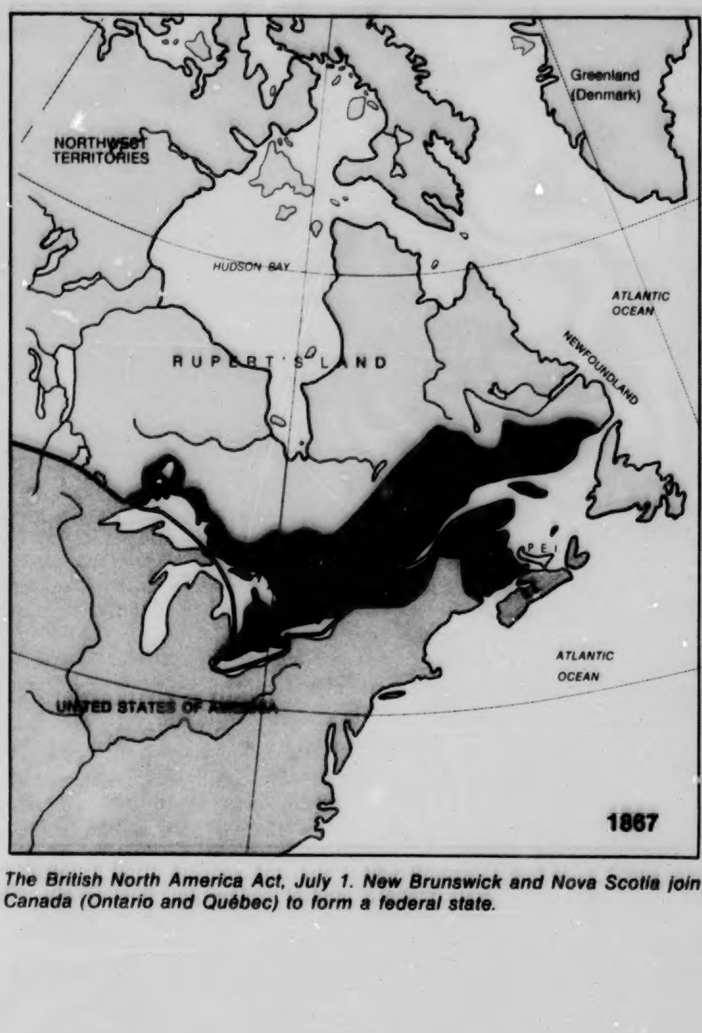
France establishes roots in North America: Port-Royal, Acadia (1606), Québec (1608). The English begin settling in Virginia (1606-1607). England and France both claim Acadia, recognized as a French possession by the Treaty of Bréda (1667). The King of England (1670) grants a company a charter to trade in the Hudson Bay area.



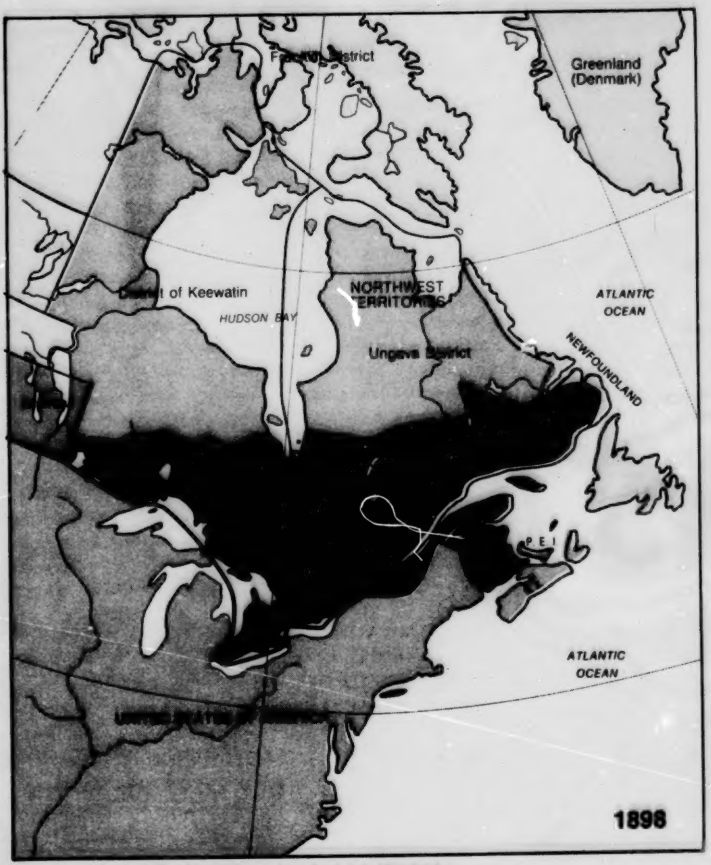
By the Treaty of Paris (1793), Eastern North America becomes British territory, except for the islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon (France). The British set up colonial governments for Québec, Newfoundland (including Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands) and Nova Scotia (including present-day New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island). The Hudson's Bay Company continues to administer Rupert's Land. France surrenders Louisiana to Spain.



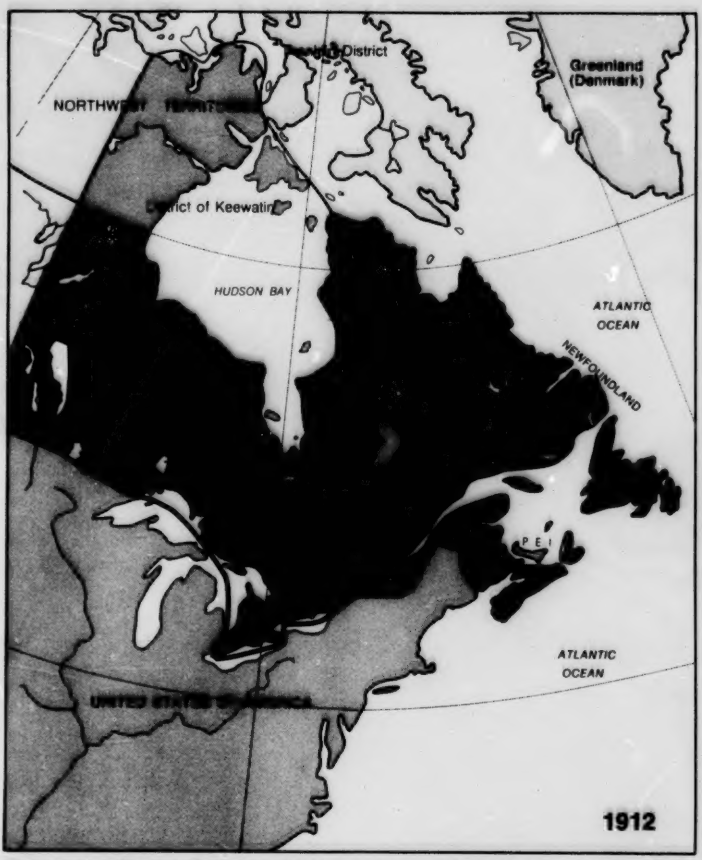
Under the Constitutional Act, Québec is divided into Upper and Lower Canada (1791). Spain returns Louisiana to France (1800); the United States purchases it in 1803.



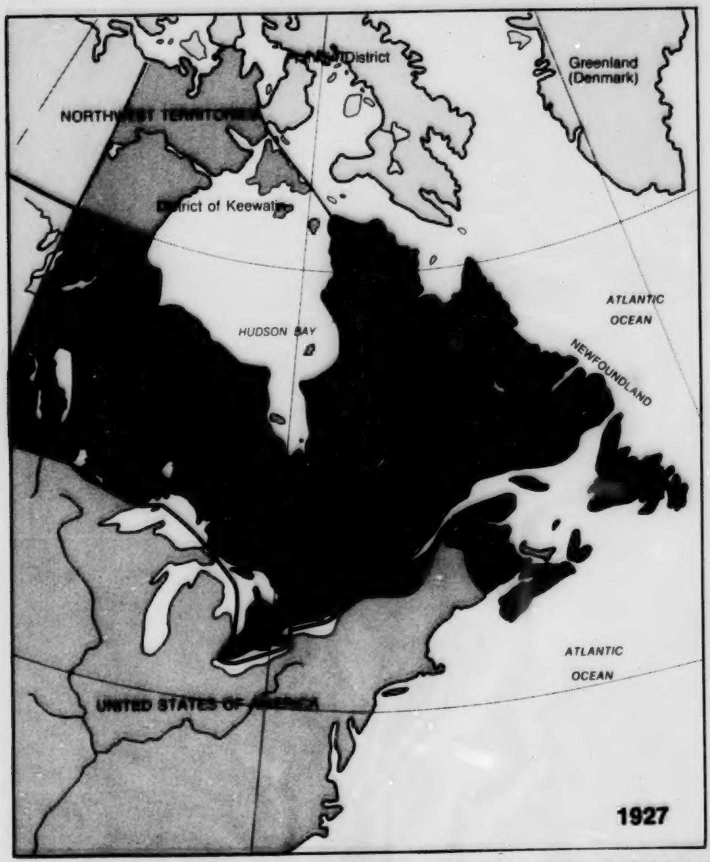
The British North America Act, July 1. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia join Canada (Ontario and Québec) to form a federal state.



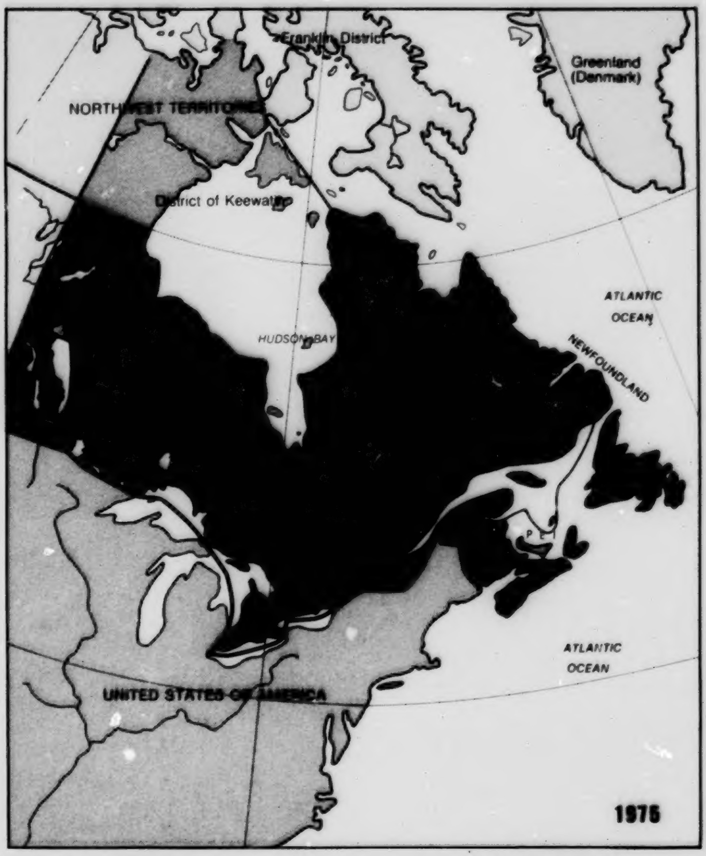
The territory of Québec is extended northward.



Ontario is enlarged. Québec, which includes mainland Ungava, is extended to Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait. The Québec-Labrador border is not determined.



The Privy Council in London sets the Labrador-Québec border; Labrador is attached to Newfoundland.



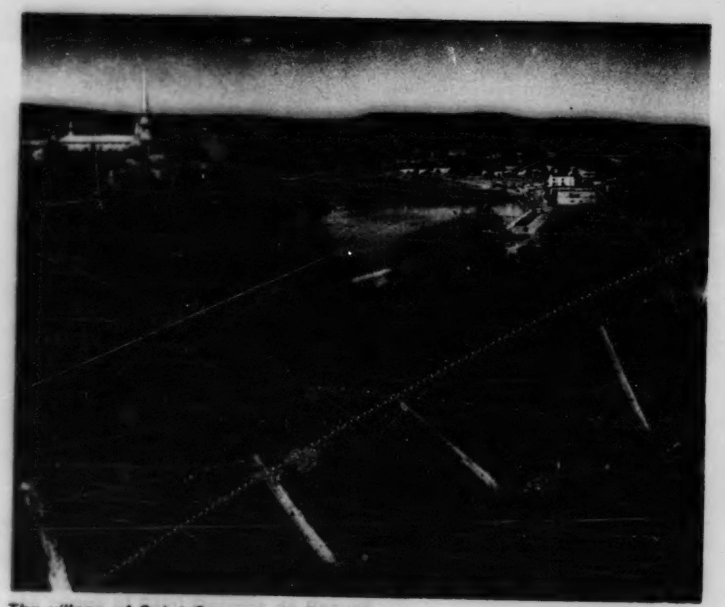
Present-day Québec. Newfoundland became the tenth Canadian province in 1949.

TERRITORY

". . . Speaking of New France as a whole, I may say that it is a good country and one that contains in itself a good portion of all that can be wished for. The soil is very good; it produces wonderfully well and is not ungrateful; we have had experience of that. The country is covered with dense and very fine forests intersected by large and small rivers. In these lakes and rivers there are great numbers of fish of all kinds, very good and very dainty. . . The country is a very healthy one. . . and very large."

Pierre Boucher, Governor of Trois-Rivières (1663) (2)

The Jacques-Cartier River flows by the village of Tewkesbury on the outskirts of Québec City.
(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).



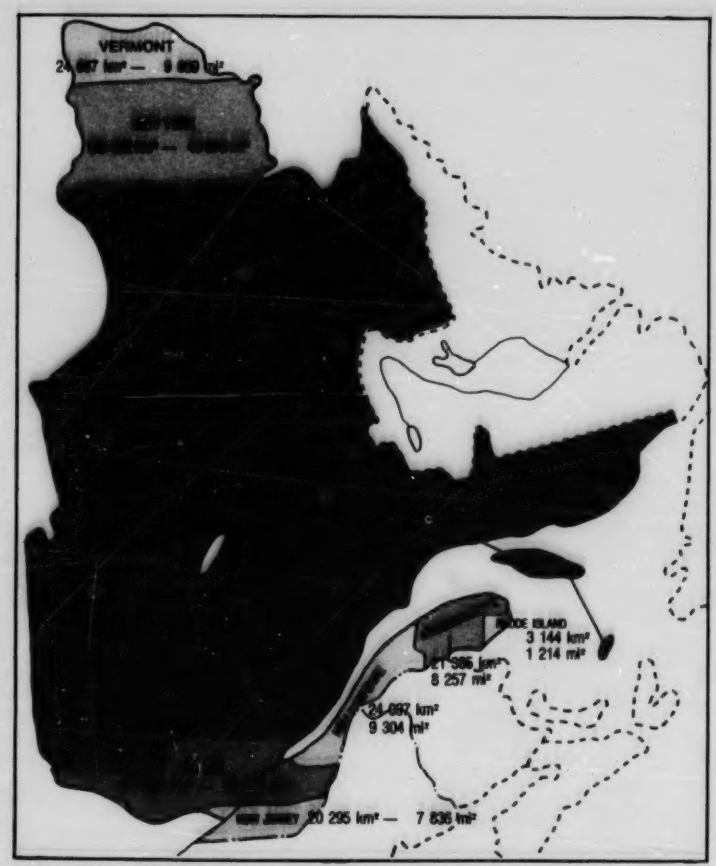
The village of Saint-Georges-de-Beauce.
(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

Québec is the largest in size of the ten provinces of the Canadian Federation and second only to Ontario in population; its attractions are many.

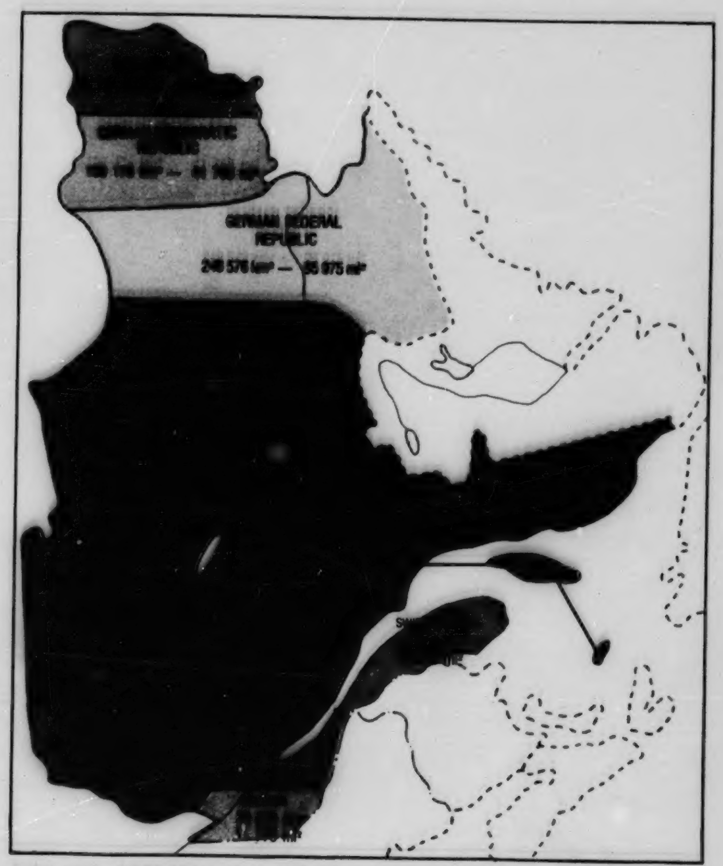
For a better appreciation of its vastness, Québec's territory may be compared to that of various countries. The combined territories of Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Switzerland and both Germanys could be contained within Québec. The area of Québec is equal to the combined areas of the states of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California. . . and Texas.

Québec is bounded on the northwest, north and northeast by James Bay, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Ungava Bay and the North Atlantic; on the east by the Strait of Belle-Isle and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; on the south by the province of New Brunswick and the American states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York; on the west by the Ottawa River and the meridian of 79°30'.

QUÉBEC
Area: 1,540,681 km^2 — 594,860 ml.^{2};
(taking into account Québec's claims to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the total area comes to 1,648,286 km^2 — 636,400 ml.^{2}).
Population: 6,134,000



Total area: 1,529,070 km^2 — 590,375 mi.^{2}
Population: 77,117,646



Total area: 1,573,154 km^2 — 605,394 ml.^{2}
Population: 189,431,162

AREAS IN CANADA

(In square miles)

Province or territory	**Land**	**Fresh Water**	**Total**	**Percentage of Canada**
Newfoundland	41,164	2,195	43,359	1.1
Labrador (disputed territory)	101,881	10,945	112,826	3.0
Prince Edward Island	2,184	—	2,184	0.1
Nova Scotia	20,402	1,023	21,425	0.6
New Brunswick	27,835	519	28,354	0.7
Québec	**523,860**	**71,000**	**594,860**	**15.4**
Ontario	344,092	68,490	412,582	10.7
Manitoba	211,775	39,225	251,000	6.5
Saskatchewan	220,182	31,518	251,700	6.5
Alberta	248,800	6,485	255,285	6.6
British Columbia	359,279	6,976	366,255	9.5
Yukon	205,346	1,730	207,076	5.4
Northwest Territories	1,253,438	51,465	1,304,903	33.9
Canada	3,560,238	291,571	3,851,809	100.0

(In square kilometers)

Newfoundland	106,614	5,685	112,299	1.1
Labrador (disputed territory)	263,871	28,347	292,218	3.0
Prince Edward Island	5,657	—	5,657	0.1
Nova Scotia	52,841	2,650	55,491	0.6
New Brunswick	72,092	1,344	73,436	0.7
Québec	**1,356,792**	**183,889**	**1,540,681**	**15.4**
Ontario	891,195	177,388	1,068,583	10.7
Manitoba	548,495	101,592	650,087	6.5
Saskatchewan	570,269	81,631	651,900	6.5
Alberta	644,390	16,796	661,186	6.6
British Columbia	930,529	18,068	948,597	9.5
Yukon	531,844	4,481	536,325	5.4
Northwest Territories	3,246,392	133,294	3,379,686	33.9
Canada	9,220,981	755,165	9,976,147	100.0

On the preceding table the territory of Labrador is shown as detached from both Newfoundland and Québec. The boundary here is being disputed since, by a 1927 judgment rendered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London, Labrador was attached to Newfoundland, then a British colony, and the Québec government has since upheld that the 1927 boundary is not final.

The boundary demarcation was submitted for examination to the court of one of the parties involved. The dispute was over natural resources, which are strictly under provincial jurisdiction, and an agreement had to be reached on the meaning of the word "coast". The judges decided that the Labrador coast could be considered as extending as far as 640 km (400 mi.) inland from the Atlantic.

RELIEF

Québec consists of three major geographical regions which, from north to south, are the Canadian Shield, the St. Lawrence Plain, and the Appalachian Mountains.

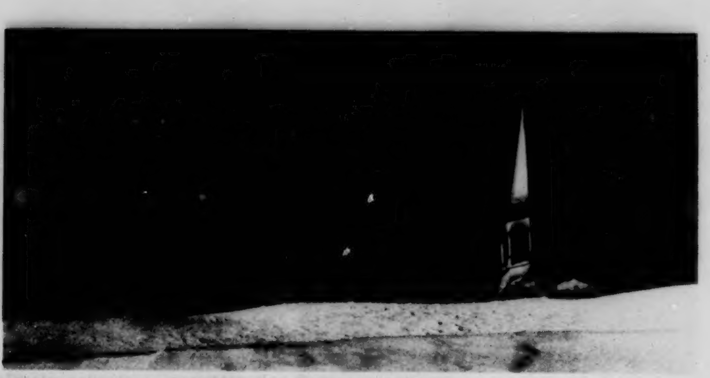
The Canadian Shield extends from the far north to the Laurentian Mountains, the oldest range in the world. The northern part is characterized by the *tundra*. The only vegetation in this permanently frozen earth (permafrost) consists of a few dwarf birches scarcely 30 cm (1 ft.) high, and lichens called *caribou moss*.

South of the tundra is the *taiga*, a northern forest of stunted trees; in the northern sector these trees are scattered, but farther south they are more plentiful. Even farther south is the boreal region, the most productive forest zone.

The St. Lawrence Valley is a geological depression between the Shield and the Appalachians. The population density is heaviest in this region and the soil most suitable for farming.

The Appalachians consist generally of plateaus, valleys, and higher mountain masses, occupying a region covering the Eastern Townships, the area south of the St. Lawrence estuary and the Gaspé Peninsula.

The territory is interspersed with a network of thousands of lakes and rivers, of a combined area of 284,898 km^2 (110,000 mi.^{2}). The St. Lawrence River flows in an easterly direction through the southern part of the territory. This is one of the great rivers of the world, 3,680 km (2,300 mi.) long with a flow of 8,776 m^3 (310,000 ft.^{3}) per second. Its principal tributaries include the Ottawa (1,113 km = 696 mi.), the Saguenay (760 km = 475 mi.), the St. Maurice (520 km = 325 mi.) and the Manicouagan (496 km = 310 mi.). Another is the Richelieu which links the St. Lawrence with the Hudson River in the State of New York, via Lake Champlain; this river joins the St. Lawrence at Sorel after travelling a distance of some 128 km (80 miles).



(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

CLIMATE

> *"... The Canadian (Québec) winter pounces without warning; it is neither expected nor suspected. It is preceded by an extraordinary summer season, often torrid, almost tropical. To understand Canada's winter, it is necessary to experience its summer..."*
>
> **Pierre Deffontaines (3)**

Real winter, by which is meant the period during which snow covers the ground, varies from region to region. In the Montréal Plain it lasts 12 to 13 weeks, in the Québec region from 16 to 17 weeks and on the north shore of the lower St. Lawrence 23 weeks.

The period between the last spring and first winter frosts also varies from one region to the next. The Montréal Plain is favored with 140 days, in the remainder of the St. Lawrence Plain and the foothills of the Appalachians and Laurentians the duration is 120 to 140 days and in the Lac Saint-Jean Plain it lasts 110 to 120 days.

The far north has fewer than 80 frostless days. The climate is especially harsh by reason of the wide temperature variations which may be as much as 16 Celsius degrees (30 Fahrenheit degrees) in less than 24 hours. Still, although the climate is one of extremes, it remains generally a healthy and exhilarating one. The following table is based on meteorological observations made over the past 30 years.

TEMPERATURES IN CERTAIN PLACES — 1941-1970

	Average temperatures		**Extreme temperatures**	
	January	**July**	**High**	**Low**
In degrees Fahrenheit				
The North				
Fort Chimo	−10.1	52.5	90	−52
Knob Lake	− 8.9	54.6	89	−59
Nitchequon	− 9.3	56.5	90	−57
Port Harrison	−12.4	48.1	86	−51
The South				
Bagotville	3.8	64.1	96	−46
Father Point	12.3	59.7	90	−33
Montréal	16.0	70.9	97	−29
Québec	11.1	66.6	97	−34
Sept-Îles	7.0	59.2	90	−46
Sherbrooke	14.7	68.1	98	−42
In degrees Celsius				
The North				
Fort Chimo	−23.4	11.4	32.2	−46.7
Knob Lake	−22.7	12.6	31.7	−50.6
Nitchequon	−22.9	13.6	32.2	−49.4
Port Harrison	−24.7	8.9	30.0	−46.1
The South				
Bagotville	−15.7	17.8	35.6	−43.3
Father Point	−10.9	15.4	32.2	−36.1
Montréal	− 8.9	21.6	36.1	−33.9
Québec	−11.6	19.2	36.1	−36.7
Sept-Îles	−13.9	15.1	32.2	−43.3
Sherbrooke	− 9.6	20.1	36.7	−41.1

PLACE NAMES

If place names reflect man's relationship to the territory where he lives, those in Québec are very revealing. They are influenced by three major factors since they are directly related to the occupation of the land by the native peoples (Amerindians and Inuits), the French and finally the English. There are all kinds of place names in Québec and their origins are many; names are descriptive, historical, legendary, mythical, religious, and so on. Needless to say it is not our intention to make a study of each one, but we might point out a few.

There are about 700 Eskimo place names, such as *Innuksuak, Inoucdjouac, Inukshuktuyuk* and *Inussulik.* Indian names are much more abundant, since the Indians were in more frequent contact with the French: *Québec* ("strait" in Algonquin); *Matane* (from the Algonquin *Matawan*, "a meeting of rivers"); *Gaspé* (French corruption of *Gespeg*, "end" or "extremity" in Micmac); *Manicouagan* (French adaptation of *Manicouaganistiku*, "drinking place" in Montagnais); *Grand'Mère* (French translation of *Kokomis*, "old woman", inspired by the shape of a rock in the bed of the Saint-Maurice).

French place names may be descriptive of the territory to which they are given, the names of old families or religious names evoking the various saints; they began to spring up throughout Québec at the end of the 17th century. Places were named for the shape of their terrain or in memory of seigneurs, explorers, founders, soldiers, churchmen, missionaries and celebrities of the French Court; names were also taken from legends or historical events. Some of them are very old and were conferred by the discoverers and explorers themselves: *Blanc-Sablon, Sept-Îles, Baie des Chaleurs* and *Île aux Coudres* were all named by Jacques Cartier; the names *Cap-à-l'Aigle, Rivière du Gouffre, Cap Tourmente* and *Pointe-aux-Alouettes* were conferred by Champlain. These two explorers also named geographical features in honor of contemporary celebrities. The *Île d'Orléans* was given this name by Cartier in 1535 in honor of Henri II, son of François I and Duke of Orléans; the *Montmorency Falls (Chute Montmorency)*, near Québec City, was so called by Champlain in 1632 in homage to Charles de Montmorency, sieur d'Ampville, sieur de Meru and Viceroy of New France. *Mont-Louis* in the Gaspé Peninsula calls to mind Louis XIV, and the Richelieu River, which empties into the St. Lawrence at Sorel, is linked to the memory of Louis XIII's first minister.

Nor were the celebrities of Québec's military and religious history forgotten: *Iberville, Montcalm, Lévis, Dollard-des-Ormeaux, Rouyn, Malartic, Plessisville, Dosquet, Fabreville*, and others.

Names brought over from France include *Beauce*, south of Québec City, and *Gentilly*, near Sorel; others more recently given are *Honfleur, Montpellier, Pierrefonds, Fontainebleau, Issoudun, Limoilou, Bernières*, and so forth.

Percé Rock in the Gaspé Peninsula.
(Direction générale du tourisme).

Some are as descriptive as they are picturesque: *Les Éboulements, Les Escoumins, Grondines, Trois-Pistoles, Les Méchins, Ruisseau-à-Rebours, Anse-Pleureuse, Manche-d'Épée, Cloridorme, Gros-Morne*, etc.

The very great number of saints' names and religious names used as place names in Québec is confusing, although such a situation is perfectly normal in a Catholic land. The same sort of thing is seen in France where the names of many municipalities begin with "Saint". A recent analysis showed that in Québec there are 42 Notre-Dames, 21 Saint-Josephs, 19 Saint-Jeans, 18 Sainte-Annes, 17 Saint-François, 13 Saint-Louis and 11 Saint-Pierres. To avoid confusion it was felt necessary to qualify some of these, so we have *Notre-Dame-du-Portage, Saint-Joseph-de-la-Rive, Saint-Jean-des-Piles, Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré, Saint-François-du-Lac, Saint-Louis-du-Ha!Ha!* and *Saint-Pierre-de-la-Malbaie*, to give but a few examples. In some regions, particularly in the southwest where the American Loyalists settled after the revolution in 1776, the qualifying names reflect the history of the area; thus we get such names as *Notre-Dame-de-Stanbridge, Saint-Paul-d'Abbotsford, Saint-Élie-d'Orford, Saint-Grégoire-de-Greenlay, Sainte-Cécile-de-Whitton* and *Saint-Germain-de-Grantham*. There are also many English place names; some of the better known are *Sherbrooke, Drummondville, East Angus, Coaticook, Farnham, North Hatley.*

The *Commission de géographie* (Geographical Commission) decides upon official place names throughout the territory, although its decisions are subject to approval by the *ministère des Terres et Forêts* (Department of Lands and Forests) of which it forms part. This commission was officially created in February 1920.

POLITICAL LIFE

"... A dynamic state should not be afraid of questioning its political philosophy.
The fact that a protocol drawn up 100 years ago does not necessarily respond to all the problems of the day is not at all surprising..."

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II (4)

"G" building, a modern 32-floor building housing a large part of the government's administration.
(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

STRUCTURES

Fashioned by the history of North America and Europe whose ups and downs often had far-reaching repercussions here, Québec's political institutions borrowed from all eras and all regimes. Its complex government machinery has its roots in three main sources:

1 — *the administrative and judiciary traditions of the Old Regime of France*, which organized and governed the Canadian colony from 1608 to 1760;

2 — *the British parliamentary system of government*, which gave rise to the drafting of the British North America Act, the basis of the Canadian Constitution, and which remains a model for several aspects of federal government;

3 — *the realization that Québec is the guardian of French culture* in a country whose federal administration is officially bilingual and bicultural.

The Canadian System of Government

The Canadian government is a federation based on parliamentary democracy in which certain institutions inherited from the constitutional monarchy of Great Britain have been retained. Her Majesty Elizabeth II is Queen of Canada.

The basic elements of the Constitution are:

(a) *the British North America Act* (1867), which established Canada as a federation with powers distributed between the central government and the governments of the constituent states (called provinces);

(b) *the Statute of Westminster* (1931), which removed Canada from the jurisdiction of the British parliament and reserved it a place in the British Commonwealth of Nations;

(c) *innumerable rulings*, up to 1949, of the Supreme Court (federal court of final appeal) and of the Privy Council; these decisions ratified certain customs, giving them the force of law, as allowed under British parliamentary tradition.

The Status of Québec

Québec represents one of the two entities in the Canadian cultural and ethnic duality. Of its six million and some inhabitants, more than 80 percent are French-speaking. The French-minority communities of

The National Assembly building in Québec City; in the background one of the new administrative buildings.
(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

varying sizes in the nine other provinces of the federation form a total population of some 1.3 million inhabitants. This is why Québec has become acutely aware of its calling as the mainstay of French-speaking Canadians.

Because of this majority of five million French-speaking inhabitants, and because of certain difficulties in participating in the activities of the central government, Québec has always sought a maximum of autonomy within Confederation. Furthermore, the 1867 document authorizes the *provinces* to exercise full sovereignty in educational matters. Québec has invoked this constitutional provision in support of most of its claims in taxation matters, which is why it has been engaged in an almost perpetual struggle with the federal government. This is not at all surprising; such conflict over the distribution of powers is found in almost all federal systems of government.

Québec does not have a constitution in the strict sense of the word, no express, formal document respected by all. It would appear, however, that quite a large segment of the population would like to have one drafted. This is why, in 1967, the Legislative Assembly requested a special committee on the Constitution to gather the various elements of the internal constitution into a workable whole, and to recommend possible new provisions. This body, which has since become the Committee on the Presidency of the Council, the

Constitution and Intergovernmental Affairs, must also formulate recommendations as to the best ways to establish and call together a constituent assembly that would speak for the people of Québec on the internal constitution of Québec and in the negotiation of a new constitutional arrangement for Canada.

Between February 1968 and June 1971, Canada witnessed four important constitutional conferences bringing together the premiers of the ten federated provinces, presided over by the head of the federal government. At the most recent conference, held in Victoria, British Columbia, a charter containing federal proposals was submitted; had it been accepted unanimously, it would have changed the Canadian constitution radically. Because of the tenets to which Québec adhered, however, it was unable to subscribe to the charter. The rejection of the Victoria Charter has caused work to be suspended.

INSTITUTIONS

In the latter part of 1968, Québec followed the example of the other provinces by abolishing its Legislative Council (Upper House), abandoning the two-chamber system still used in the federal government. At the same time, the name of what used to be its lower house was changed from Legislative Assembly to National Assembly.

It should be noted for historical reasons that the Legislative Council, composed of 24 members appointed by the government and remaining in office until the age of 75, was empowered, along with the Legislative Assembly, to study bills.

In theory, under the legal fiction of the British Crown, a Lieutenant-Governor, with a five-year term of office, governs the province. He represents the Queen in provincial matters, even though he is appointed and paid by the federal government. It is an established fact today that he has no personal power and that he must leave all legislative matters to his Cabinet. For all practical purposes, therefore, the true chief of state is the prime minister, who is always the head of the political party which has obtained the most seats in a general election. As President of the Executive Council, the prime minister governs as long as he retains the “confidence” of the National Assembly, according to the principle of responsible government.

The Executive Council, or Cabinet, is responsible for orienting policies and running the government. Its role is very important since, in addition to this, by virtue of its parliamentary majority, it is sure of having the bills it proposes adopted. The vast powers with which it is entrusted also enable it to pass regulations to complement the statutes.

At the beginning of his term, the prime minister chooses and appoints the members of the Executive Council from among the elected members of his party. He can then replace them or change their portfolios whenever he deems necessary: this is called a cabinet shuffle. Since July 15, 1867, Québec has had 22 prime ministers:

P.-J. Chauveau (Conservative), from July 15, 1867, to February 27, 1873
Gédéon Ouimet (Conservative), from February 27, 1873, to September 22, 1874
Charles-Eugène Boucher de Boucherville (Conservative), from September 22, 1874, to March 8, 1878
Henri-Gustave Joly de Lotbinière (Liberal), from March 8, 1878, to October 30, 1879
Adolphe Chapleau (Conservative), from October 31, 1879, to July 30, 1882
J.-A. Mousseau (Conservative), from July 31, 1882, to January 23, 1884
John J. Ross (Conservative), from January 23, 1884, to January 25, 1887
Louis-Olivier Taillon (Conservative), from January 25, 1887, to January 29, 1887
Honoré Mercier (Liberal), from January 29, 1887, to December 16, 1891
Charles-Eugène Boucher de Boucherville (Conservative), from December 21, 1891, to December 16, 1892
Louis-Olivier Taillon (Conservative), from December 16, 1892, to May 11, 1896
Edmund James Flynn (Conservative), from May 11, 1896, to May 24, 1897
Félix-Gabriel Marchand (Liberal), from May 24, 1897, to September 25, 1900
Simon-Napoléon Parent (Liberal), from October 3, 1900, to March 23, 1905
Lomer Gouin (Liberal), from March 23, 1905, to July 9, 1920
Louis-Alexandre Taschereau (Liberat), from July 9, 1920, to June 11, 1936
Adélard Godbout (Liberal), from June 11, 1936, to August 26, 1936
Maurice Duplessis (Union Nationale), from August 26, 1936, to November 8, 1939
Adélard Godbout (Liberal), from November 8, 1939, to August 30, 1944
Maurice Duplessis (Union Nationale), from August 30, 1944, to September 7, 1959
Paul Sauvé (Union Nationale), from September 11, 1959, to January 2, 1960
Antonio Barrette (Union Nationale), from January 8, 1960, to July 5, 1960
Jean Lesage (Liberal), from July 5, 1960, to June 16, 1966
Daniel Johnson (Union Nationale), from June 16, 1966, to September 26, 1968
Jean-Jacques Bertrand (Union Nationale), from October 2, 1968, to May 12, 1970
Robert Bourassa (Liberal) since May 12, 1970

Extended Executive Power

To a certain extent, commissions of inquiry are an extension of the executive power. These bodies, characteristic of governments that have developed from British origins, are entrusted by the government with problems which it wants studied in depth. Since the 1950s, some of them have had a determining influence on the management of public affairs and on important administrative reforms in the areas of constitutional problems, education, the administration of justice, the financial system, and so forth. The government is free to accept or refuse the recommendations of the commissions and, in fact, does not accept them all. The inquiries do create, however, a favorable climate for research and reflection, and represent an important element within Québec institutions.

Extended Legislative Power

The systematic use of elected standing or special parliamentary committees has been increased in recent years. Standing committees are set up according to the needs of any section of the government under the authority of a minister. There are other standing committees such as those on the presidency and the public accounts. It is becoming more and more common for appropriations and statutes to be discussed within the committee under whose jurisdiction they come. The committees sit even between sessions, which means that the National Assembly is continuously active.

The Québec government's 21 departments are answerable to the National Assembly for some eighty large bodies and specialized corporations. Some of them are:

Archives nationales (Québec National Archives)
Bibliothèque nationale (Québec National Library)
Caisse de dépôt et placement (Québec Deposit and Investment Fund)
Commission hydroélectrique (Hydro-Québec) (Québec Hydro-Electric Commission)
Commission de la fonction publique (Civil Service Commission)
Commission des accidents du travail (Workmen's Compensation Commission)
Commission des loyers (Rental Commission)
Commission du salaire minimum (Minimum Wage Commission)
Conseil du statut de la femme (Council on the Status of Women)
Conseil supérieur de l'éducation (Superior Council of Education)
Office de la protection du consommateur (Consumer Protection Bureau)
Office de planification et de développement (Québec Planning and Development Bureau)
Office des autoroutes (Autoroutes Authority)
Office des professions (Québec Professions Board)
Office du crédit agricole (Farm Credit Bureau)
Protecteur du citoyen (Public Protector or Ombudsman)
Protection de l'environnement (Protection of the Environment)
Régie de la langue française (an advisory, investigatory and regulatory board concerned with the quality and use of French in Québec)
Régie de l'assurance-dépôts (Québec Deposit Insurance Board)
Régie de l'assurance-maladie (Québec Health Insurance Board)
Régie de l'assurance-récolte (Québec Crop Insurance Board)
Régie des loteries et des courses (lotteries and races board)
Régie des rentes (Québec Pension Board)
Sidérurgie du Québec (SIDBEC, a steel complex)
Société de développement de la baie James (James Bay Development Corporation)
Société de développement industriel (Québec Industrial Development Corporation)
Société des alcools (Québec Liquor Corporation)
Société d'habitation (Québec Housing Corporation)

Québec City as it appeared from the south shore of the St. Lawrence River. Engraving by W. H. Bartlett, 19th Century.
(Archives nationales du Québec).

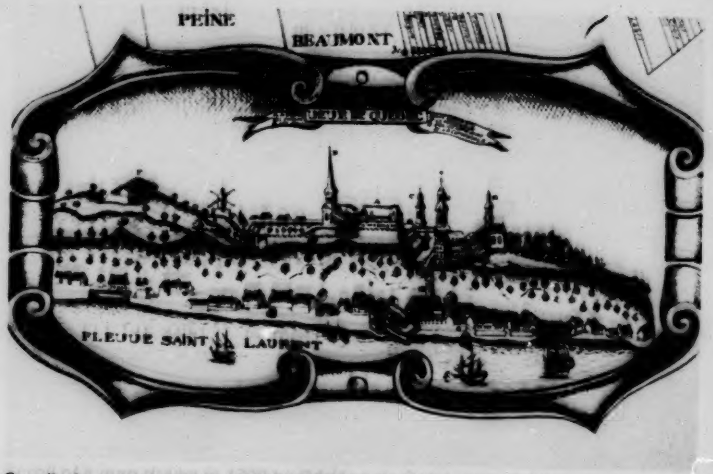
Administrative reorganization

The rapid evolution of Québec in the last decade has led the government to intensify its action in the vital areas of economic development, improvement in social standards, and cultural enhancement.

This growth in responsibilities has meant a huge increase in the budget of the Québec government, from $600 million in 1960-61 to more than $7 billion for the 1974-75 fiscal year. Moreover, personnel in the public sector now number 55,000, compared to 30,000 in 1960.

To improve the efficiency of the public administration, the Québec government has modernized the structures and the operating procedures of the various bodies responsible for financial management. This reform was begun in 1971 with the coming into effect of the Financial Administration Act, which aims at setting up a type of administration conducive to maximum returns from the available human and physical resources, while providing the public with the necessary goods and services.

Part of the program of modernizing the administrative machinery was the setting up, in the 1973-74 fiscal year, of the system of rational budget planning. This is the now familiar Planning and Programming Budgeting System (P.P.B.S.), which makes possible the allocation of available resources in terms of the objectives previously set by the



Scroll of a map drawn in 1709 by Gédéon de Catalogne and prepared by Jean-Baptiste De Couagne, by order of M. de Pontchartrain, Minister of the Navy. (Archives nationales du Québec).

government. In this way, the three main functions of the administration have been integrated: planning of government objectives, programming the means to achieve them, and budgeting or allocating the human, physical and financial resources available.

Financial Administration

The Financial Administration Act established a redistribution of the responsibilities of the bodies which manage public funds:

1 — The *Conseil du Trésor* (Treasury Board) is the central body in charge of budgeting and budgetary control. It formulates and applies the administrative policy of the government. The board is also responsible for approving organization plans for the higher administrative levels of the government's departments and agencies, and for determining the financial implications.

2 — The *ministère des Finances* (Department of Finance) carries out research and advises the government on economic, fiscal and budgetary policies. It supervises, controls and manages everything connected with the financial affairs of the government which are not the responsibility of other departments or of the Auditor-General. The department annually presents the budget estimates to the National Assembly, proposes measures to be taken and the arrangements to be made to implement them, and

sees to the preparation of the public accounts. Its functions also include managing the consolidated fund and the public debt, and acting in the name of the government as shareholder in public corporations.

3 — The *Contrôleur des finances* (Comptroller of Finance) acts as chief accountant of the government and as such he must:

(a) certify the availability of funds before any budgetary commitment;

(b) see that expenditures are in order and are legal before payment.

4 — The *Vérificateur général* (Auditor-General) has as his main responsibility the checking of expenditures after payment. In the report which he presents annually to the National Assembly, he must indicate whether the accounts have been properly kept and whether spending has been as authorized.

THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

The land is divided into 110 electoral districts for the purpose of popular representation, and a uninominal voting method is used whereby each member is elected by single majority vote. When Parliament is dissolved at the discretion of the Executive Council, an election must be held, and a general election must be called at least every five years. In general, however, the government is elected for four years, although three-year and even two-year terms may occur (1939, 1944, 1948, 1952, 1956, 1960, 1962, 1966, 1970, 1973).

Members are elected by true universal suffrage. All citizens, men and women, have the right to vote as of age 18. Women were allowed to vote for the first time in 1940, and the 1963 Election Act lowered the voting age from 21 to 18; moreover, majority is reached at 18. Election expenses, many of which are paid by the government, are also limited by law. All party candidates must submit a detailed balance-sheet of money received and expenditures made during the election campaign.

In July 1971, the National Assembly set up a standing committee, under its jurisdiction, on the reform of the electoral districts. This body must see that each district has 32,000 voters, allowing, if deemed necessary, a 25% margin one way or the other. Special geographic or demographic considerations are the only exceptions to these norms.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE VOTE IN QUÉBEC
1936-1973

			Members				
Year	**Voters on list**	**% Voted**	**Liberal Party**	**Union Nationale**	**Social Credit Rally**	**Parti Québécois**	**Other Parties**
1936	734,025	78.23	14	76	—	—	—
1939	753,310	75.75	70	15	—	—	1
1944	1,864,692	72.16	37	48	—	—	6
1948	2,036,576	75.21	8	82	—	—	2
1952	2,246,889	75.87	23	68	—	—	1
1956	2,393,350	78.32	20	72	—	—	1
1960	2,608,439	81.66	52	42	—	—	1
1962	2,721,933	79.59	63	31	—	—	1
1966	3,222,302	73.56	50	56	—	—	2
1970	3,478,578	84.23	72	17	12	7	—
1973	3,764,111	80.39	102	—	2	6	—

Source: Rapport du président général des élections, octobre 1973.

The new face of Québec: ultra-modern concepts take increasing hold as Québec matures in its role as capital of the province.
(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONALIZATION

In 1966, following a study conducted by the *ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce* (Department of Industry and Commerce), in collaboration with the Economic Advisory Council (now the *O.p.d.q.*, the Québec Planning and Development Bureau), the government of Québec divided the province into ten administrative regions: Lower St. Lawrence-Gaspé Peninsula, Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean, Québec, Trois-Rivières, Eastern Townships, Montréal, Outaouais, Northwest, North Shore and New Québec. As a result of this division, all regional development revolves around these ten growth centers. The government also decentralized its administration.

At first, the regional administrators found themselves isolated from each other. Regional problems and needs were perceived in too sectorial a fashion; communication between the central and regional administrative levels was not sufficiently developed, and took the form of directives to the regional administrators. To improve the situation, the government created the regional administrative conferences. This governmental machinery for regional coordination brings together the representatives of the departments and paragovernmental bodies involved in development and planning. By their action and united efforts, these representatives are promoting more coordination in the elaboration and carrying out of programs, which in turn leads to greater consistency in government operations.

The Role of the Regional Administrative Conference

The role of the regional administrative conference may be broken down into six main elements:

- participating in the elaboration of regional development and planning programs;
- defining the priorities for regional development;
- facilitating the decentralization of the administration throughout the province, by improving communications between and within the departments;
- collaborating in operations for consulting the public;
- coordinating the implementation of government programs and projects;
- participating in the assessment of government programs and policy in various sectors.

Advantages of the Regional Administrative Conference

By facilitating the preparation of budgetary programs that are integrated and adapted to regional needs, the administrative conference helps the government make rational choices, while taking into account the very diverse nature of the various regions of the province. In this way, the government can determine its budgetary priorities more easily and have a better idea of their impact on regional development. It is thereby better able to respond fairly and to take action which is more in harmony with that of its departments.

The *ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce* (Department of Industry and Commerce) itself set the pace of decentralization by appointing ten regional representatives to extend the department's activities into their respective regions. The *ministère de l'Éducation* (Department of Education) also created regional bureaus designed to stimulate, coordinate and advise educational bodies in their respective areas. Other departments have followed suit; the *ministère des Affaires culturelles* (Department of Cultural Affairs), for example, is making its policy of dissemination and decentralization increasingly felt.

As part of the same process of decentralization, the *ministère des Affaires municipales* (Department of Municipal Affairs) is tending more and more to regroup municipalities with a view to establishing regionally viable entities. A sizable decrease in the number of municipalities, which numbered approximately 1,588 in June 1972, will make it possible to provide Quebeckers with more and better services.

The Cabinet passed a new act in order to apply this reform, enabling the Minister to establish regroupment units by decree and, as a result, to decrease the number of municipal entities.

In addition, a municipal law reform commission was constituted to compile and update, in a single bill, the existing legislation governing the administration of cities and towns (Cities and Towns Act), and that governing other municipalities: townships, united townships, villages, parishes and undesignated territories (Municipal Code). The department has published the first edition of the manual for standardizing municipal accounting. The purpose of this manual is to improve the presentation of the financial data of the municipalities.

The *ministère des Affaires municipales* (Department of Municipal Affairs) is also concerned with the new problems faced by the large urban centers. The special committee charged with analyzing all aspects of the Montréal Urban Community (more than two million inhabitants) has published its report, and municipal and provincial authorities are now studying it. This committee had been asked to plan and foresee the main role of the cities for the next 20 years.

In addition, the Québec government has entrusted two study groups with research on urbanization in general and housing in particular. These two study groups are scheduled to submit their reports before December 31, 1975.

Each municipality has its council, with a mayor and a varying number of councillors. It administers revenue from property taxes, government grants and various taxes on sales and industry.

The Urban Communities

Using as a basis the methods adopted in Toronto, London and Stockholm, the government has given the Québec, Montréal and Hull (Outaouais) urban centers metropolitan governments, which have been in existence since January 1, 1970. These are called urban communities.

The urban community, an entirely new concept in Québec, is a supramunicipal body which makes it possible to combine certain intermunicipal services, thereby increasing coordination and efficiency, improving quality, and, above all, distributing these services more equitably on the regional scale, given the limited financial capacity of small municipalities. The urban community is, therefore, a truly regional body, with great administrative autonomy; it depends upon participation, and allows its member municipalities to retain their identity if they wish.

The Québec Urban Community includes 26 municipalities, that of Montréal 29 and that of Hull 8. Each of the Québec and Hull community municipalities is represented by a member on the council of the community. This is usually the mayor, unless another delegate is

Hull, hub of Québec's Outaouais region.
(S.A.O. Centre de documentation et de publicité).

designated by the town council. The Montréal Urban Community Council has a special status. Composed of the mayor and councillors, it includes a representative of each of the municipalities under its jurisdiction. The executive committee of the Québec Community is composed of 7 members, that of Hull 8, and that of Montréal 12.

It was imperative to establish these new structures because, according to the forecasts of the Economic Council of Canada, Québec, like all "developed" societies, will be experiencing even greater urban growth than has been the case during the last few decades. It has even been predicted that, by 1980, 86% of the population of Québec, which will have reached 7.2 million, will be living in urban areas, and 65% will be living in metropolitan centers of more than 100,000 inhabitants.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURES

In Canada, tax revenue is divided among four levels of authority: the federal government, the provincial governments, the municipalities and the school boards. The share allocated to each level was defined in 1867 in the British North America Act. However, revenue sharing as originally planned has since been subjected to numerous changes, because of special pressures (wartime priorities) and changing situations (development of the social security plan). Despite this, the various areas of taxation can be grouped as follows:

(a) The federal government collects income taxes directly from individuals and companies on its own behalf and, with the exception of Québec, for the provinces. It no longer collects succession duties, leaving this area to the provinces, although it alone collects import duties and excise taxes.

(b) The Québec government also collects income taxes directly from individuals and companies, as well as succession duties, which it too is preparing to give up gradually (the major preliminary steps to this end took effect in 1973). The other sources of revenue are various consumer taxes, duties and permits, profits of state corporations and various forms of payment from the federal government.

(c) The municipalities and school boards are the only public administrations which levy a property tax calculated on the basis of real estate assessment. This tax source accounts for 40% of the revenue of the municipalities and 38% of that of the school boards. In the case of school boards, the balance of revenue comes from subsidies; this amount is established after the application of a uniform rate for all the school boards to a standardized property assessment across the province. The result is that the same educational services can be made available in all the school board districts without greater taxation of those regions having fewer resources.

The municipalities also receive transfer payments from the Québec government; these make up approximately 18% of their revenue. Finally, some municipalities levy other local taxes as well; an example is the business tax, the rate of which is determined according to the type of enterprise and the rental value of the premises occupied.

Government Finances

The total net expenditures of the government of Québec for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1974, reached $5,290.6 million, representing an increase of 12.6% over the preceding year.

Montréal City Hall, Place Jacques Cartier.
(Photo collection, ministère des communications).

The spending for the 1973-74 fiscal year included $460.6 million in capital expenditures, of which $202.9 million (or 44%) was paid directly from current revenue, compared to $72.2 million in 1972-73.

In 1973-74, social services accounted for 36.7% of the total expenditures for the fiscal year, while 29.6% went to educational and cultural services. Thus the per capita expenditure for these services was $572 in 1973-74, compared to $470 in 1971-72.

In November 1974, the Minister of Finance expected that net expenditures for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1975, would be about $6,645.9 million ($7,109.4 million gross), while the net revenue for the same period would be about $6,387 million ($6,849.5 million gross). The net capital expenditures, those authorized under the original budget of March 28, 1974, plus subsequent additional appropriations, are in the order of $535 million.

QUÉBEC GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

	1960/61	1965/66	1970/71	1972/73
Revenue ($000.000)	636.6	1,601.6	3,527.3	4,376.8
Capital expenditure ($000.000)	126.8	249.5	279.1	394.8
Other expenditure ($000.000)	610.8	1,555.1	3,370.2	4,304.6
Total expenditure ($000.000)	737.6	1,804.6	3,649.3	4,699.4
Public debt ($000.000)	736.4	1,380.9	2,478.5	3,309.2
Per capita public debt ($)	140.02	242.90	412.20	544.19

Source: ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, 1974.

LOANS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR
(in millions of dollars)

	1967	1969	1971	1974
Government of Québec	250.0	290.4	541.1	624.0
Municipalities	308.5	201.3	188.6	337.2
Hydro-Québec	264.3	260.0	320.0	683.2
Others	98.4	217.2	207.7	323.0
Total	921.2	968.9	1,258.2	1,967.3

Source: ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, 1974.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT DEBT PER PERSON, PER EMPLOYEE AND BY PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL INCOME

Year	Per Person ($)	Per Employee ($)	% of Personal Income
1966	614	1,762	33
1967	722	2,037	31
1968	774	2,205	31
1969	819	2,299	32
1970	877	2,460	32
1971	932	2,559	32

Source: Bureau de la statistique du Québec.

The Anjou intersection, at the junction of the Metropolitan Boulevard and the Saint-Léonard road, in the eastern part of Montréal Island.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

> *". . . It is self-evident that, because of its cultural heritage and the particularly difficult position of the French language in North America, Québec must maintain direct relations with the other French-language countries of the world. For Québec this is vital. . ."*
>
> **Daniel Johnson (5)**

Québec maintained relations abroad from 1871 until 1939, even though in a rather sporadic manner; there were immigration and trade offices in Paris, London and Brussels which functioned either autonomously or in collaboration with the Canadian government.

Québec delegations abroad began in earnest with the Agents-General Act of 1940. From then until 1967, representatives of the Québec government were permanently established in New York (1943), Paris (1961), London (1962) and Milan (1965).

In 1969, Québec opened a trade commission in Chicago. In the same year, a commission representative took up his post in Lafayette as part of the program of cooperation with Louisiana. The signal had been given. In 1970, Québec government houses were opened in Düsseldorf, Boston, Los Angeles and Dallas successively. A new formula for attaching Québec advisers to Canadian embassies was tried out. An educational adviser was appointed to Abidjan, and in the following year (1971) a similar experiment was carried out by establishing immigration advisers in the Canadian embassies in Beirut, Athens and Rome. In 1972, a Québec government house was opened in Brussels, and in 1973 offices were established in Tokyo and Toronto.

Québec Government Houses and Offices Abroad

EUROPE

(France, Spain, Portugal)
FRANCE
Délégation générale du Québec
66, rue Pergolèse
PARIS 75116
Tel.: 727-6139

(Great Britain, Scandinavia, Finland)
GREAT BRITAIN
Délégation générale du Québec
12 Upper Grosvenor Street
LONDON W.1
Tel.: MAY 4155

(Benelux)
BELGIUM
Délégation générale du Québec
56, rue de la Loi
BRUXELLES
Tel.: 11-06-80

(Austria, German Switzerland)
WEST GERMANY
Bureau du gouvernement du Québec
Kö-Center Königsallee 30
4 DÜSSELDORF
Tel.: 211-32-08-16

(Italy, French Switzerland)
ITALY
Milan
Bureau du gouvernement du Québec
Via Manzoni 16
MILANO
Tel.: 79-56-73

Rome
Agence d'orientation (immigration) du gouvernement du Québec
a/s Ambassade du Canada
Bureau des visas
30, Via Zara
ROME
Tel.: 844-8783

GREECE

Agence du gouvernement du Québec
Bureau des visas
4, Ionnou Ghennatiou
Ypsilantou
a/s Ambassade du Canada
ATHENS
Tel.: 739-511

NORTH AMERICA

Délégation générale du Québec
17 West 50th Street
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10020
Tel.: (212) 581-0770

Bureau du gouvernement du Québec
Park Square Building
Room 409
31 St. James Ave.
BOSTON, Mass. 02116
Tel.: (617) 426-2660

Bureau du gouvernement du Québec
72 West Adams Street
CHICAGO, Illinois 60603
Tel.: (312) 726-0681

Bureau du gouvernement du Québec
1714 Adolphus Tower
1412 Main Street
DALLAS, Texas 75202
Tel.: (214) 742-6095

Bureau du gouvernement du Québec
Box 4011
800 Jefferson Street
LAFAYETTE, La. 70501
Tel.: (318) 232-8080

Bureau du gouvernement du Québec
510 West Sixth Street
LOS ANGELES, Calif. 90014
Tel.: (213) 680-9156

Bureau du gouvernement du Québec
Suite 2920
P.O. Box 391
Commerce Court West
TORONTO, Ontario, Canada
Tel.: (416) 868-1754

AFRICA

IVORY COAST

Le Conseiller en éducation du gouvernement du Québec
a/s Ambassade du Canada
Immeuble Le général
4e étage
Avenue Botreau, Roussel
Boîte postale 21 194
ABIDJAN

FAR EAST

JAPAN

Bureau du gouvernement du Québec
Sanno Grand Building
Suite 501
2-14 Nagata-cho, 2-Chome
Chyoda-Ku
TOKYO 100
Tel.: 581-4618

MIDDLE EAST

LEBANON

Agence d'immigration du gouvernement du Québec
a/s Ambassade du Canada
Immeuble Sabbag
rue Hamra
C.P. 2300
BEYROUTH
Tel.: 350-660 poste 75-76

COOPERATION WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS

North America

Since 1969, Québec has signed cultural, technical and economic cooperation agreements with her closest neighbors, Ontario and New Brunswick. Exchanges with certain American states have also been made; Louisiana, for example, made business, tourism, educational and cultural exchange arrangements with Québec in 1969. In 1972, Massachusetts and Maine also established official relations by means of joint commissions for cooperation. An exploratory meeting between senior government officials of Québec and New Hampshire in January 1975 made possible an exchange of views on such diverse subjects as education, culture, energy, transportation and lands and forests, for the purpose of examining ways for future cooperation between the two governments.

Moreover, Québec takes part in the Annual Conference of the Governors of the New England States and the Premiers of Eastern Canada, which is held for the purpose of exchanging and setting up cooperative programs to solve mutual problems, especially in the areas of energy, transportation, business and tourism.

Europe

France

The signing of the first agreements for cooperation between Québec and France goes back to 1964-1965, but it is from 1968 on that these exchanges really multiplied. There has been a definite and increased strengthening of the quite natural bonds which link the two largest communities of the French-speaking world.

The agreements for cooperation between France and Québec have resulted in the creation of three main exchange organizations: the *Office franco-québécois pour la jeunesse*, or *O.f.q.j.* (Franco-Québec office for youth); the joint commission, *Agence de coopération technique, industrielle et économique*, or *A.c.t.i.m.* (agency for technical, industrial and economic cooperation), in which the *ministère des Affaires intergouvernementales* (Department of Intergovernmental Affairs) and the French *ministère de l'Économie et des Finances* (Economy and Finance Department) participate; and the *Commission permanente de coopération franco-québécoise* (Permanent Commission for Franco-Québec Cooperation), which is responsible for seeing that agreements are carried out.

The *Office franco-québécois pour la jeunesse* is responsible for exchanges of young people between the ages of 18 and 30; it arranges for the annual participation of more than 1,500 young French people and as many Quebeckers, especially young workers.

The *A.c.t.i.m.* is involved in cooperation with small and medium-sized enterprises; its purpose is to make possible exchanges in technology between the two countries. Besides promoting this collaboration in the business sector, the *A.c.t.i.m.*, with the cooperation of the *ministère des Affaires intergouvernementales* (Department of Intergovernmental Affairs), maintains a French-language scientific and technical documentation center at *Informatech France-Québec* in Montréal.

The Québec prime minister's trip to Paris, in December 1974, provided the opportunity for the two governments to take stock of their ten years of cooperation, as well as to define in detail the new programs that Québec and France were planning with a view to achieving their respective objectives of development. The report on the conclusions and decisions arrived at during these discussions constitutes a veritable Franco-Québec charter of cooperation, particularly with respect to the use of French in business firms in Québec, the further training of technical and professional teachers, terminology, scientific and technical information, industrial cooperation, transportation and communications. Early in 1975, exchanges of missions between the two governments began for the purpose of defining the methods for carrying out the programs decided upon during the discussions and for establishing procedures.

Belgium

It is primarily through its government house in Brussels, established in 1972, that Québec maintains cooperative relations with Belgium; the delegation there constitutes one of the most important elements in the development and articulation of exchanges with the Benelux countries. These exchanges have been made in several areas, notably education, culture, economics and science. The 1971 Belgian-Canadian agreement on scientific, technological and industrial cooperation provided Québec with an instrument for pursuing scientific exchanges with Belgium.

Great Britain

Exchanges between Québec and Great Britain are many and very diversified. The main exchanges to date have been in the areas of social affairs, culture, education, economics and justice.

New Cooperative Ties

Relations have recently been established with other European countries, such as West Germany, Italy and the U.S.S.R., and some interesting exchanges have been made considering the brief existence of this cooperation. With West Germany, Québec uses, among other things, the possibilities offered by the 1971 Canadian-German agreement on scientific and technical cooperation. Similarly, the general agreement for cooperation between Canada and the Soviet Union (1971) provides the means for exchanges by Québec with that country in areas such as science, culture and education.

Africa

Cooperation with the French-language countries of Africa is carried on through the Canadian International Development Agency (C.I.D.A.) and by means of bilateral exchanges with certain countries. The latter date from 1968 and concern teaching in particular. The countries involved are Gabon, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, the Republic of Zaïre, Senegal, Cameroun, Mauritania, Mali, Dahomey, etc.

Ethnic display during the Festival international de la jeunesse francophone. (Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

International Organizations

In its capacity as a member, Québec is closely associated with the programs and activities of the *Agence de coopération culturelle et technique* or *A.c.c.t.* (Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation), within which it feels there is an especially good meeting ground for it and the other communities of the French-speaking world. Holders of scholarships from this agency are welcome in our institutions; specialists and teachers, particularly those involved in tourism, go to Africa; Quebeckers study business management and take courses on the third world at the *Ecole internationale de Bordeaux*; an international crafts center has been open in Montréal since May 1972 *(Centre d'artisanat international)*.

In August 1974, Québec hosted the first *Festival international de la jeunesse francophone* (international festival of French-speaking youth), an immense cultural and sporting event without precedent.

Québec also takes part in conferences of ministers of education and of ministers of youth and sports of the French-language countries. Moreover, during the last few years, Québec government representatives have attended, either as participants or observers, meetings of Unesco, the O.E.C.D., the I.L.O., the W.H.O., etc. An increase in participation of this kind seems inevitable.

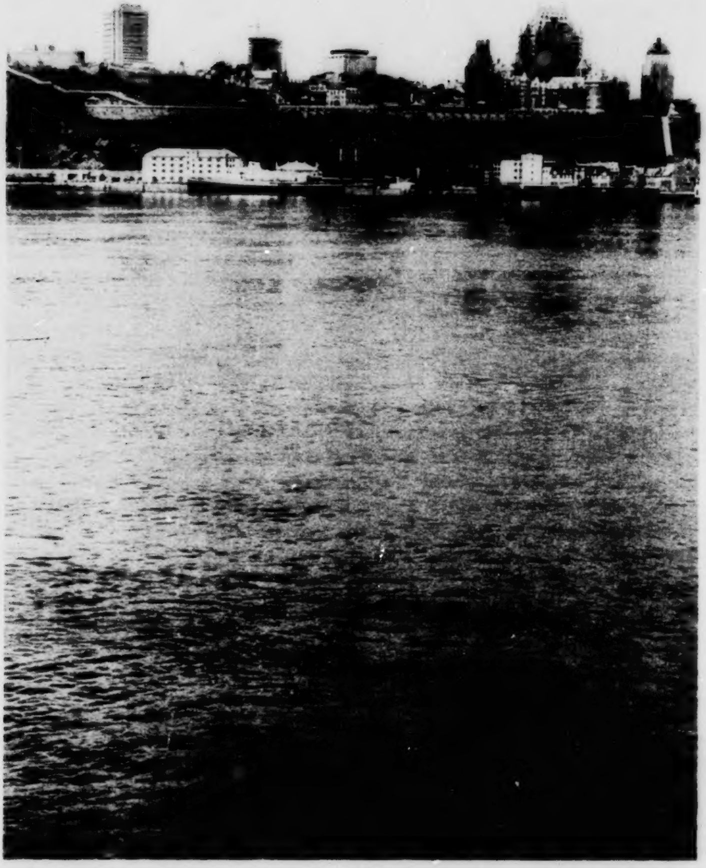
QUÉBEC, THE CAPITAL CITY

> *". . . At first, upon visiting Québec City, I was overcome by a rush of French pride, which was soon replaced by an inconsolable grief; both emotions came from the depths of history. . ."*
>
> **Charles de Gaulle (6)**

Québec City, a small capital which gave its name to a territory at least three times the size of France, once extended its authority over almost three-fourths of the North American continent. Founded in 1608 by Samuel de Champlain, a native of Saintonge, on a narrow strip of land at the foot of Cap Diamant, it soon ascended the cliff and spread onto the plateau, where, from the beginning, the religious orders built their monasteries, convents and colleges.

It is a city with a rugged profile. Its altitude varies from 15 to 106 m (50 to 350 feet) above sea level. One of the few fortified cities in America north of Mexico, Québec has long since spilled over its walls; it now forms, with the suburbs and its twin city, Lévis, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, an urban center of more than 400,000 inhabitants; it has a homogeneous, largely French-speaking population, with only 16,000 English-speaking inhabitants. While keeping pace with the rest of the territory, it has preserved its position as the cradle of French civilization in America, since it is the seat of the only French-language government of the continent and of the British Commonwealth.

At the end of the 1960s, Québec became one huge construction site with highway, residential, commercial and administrative construction, restoration of monuments and old houses, and changes in the layout of the city outside the walls; there has been, in effect, a whole series of construction projects designed to give the capital room to breathe and progress.



Québec City: the Citadel, "G" building, the Hilton Hotel, the Château Frontenac, with the port of Québec in the foreground, seen from Lévis.
(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

The skyline of Québec has changed considerably in the last few years, especially around the government buildings and the National Assembly, just west of the walls. Indeed, in an old district considered somewhat decrepit, two important groups of administrative buildings have been constructed and occupied, one of which has a tower with 30 floors of office space. In May 1972, at the time of the opening, a comprehensive relocation of government offices took place: some 8,000 civil servants from eight departments and four agencies moved into premises incorporating an entirely new concept of "office landscaping". Formerly scattered throughout the city, they are now at the center of a parliament complex which is already said to be one of the most dynamic and functional in Canada.

An old city, a university city, seat of the government, a busy port, Québec is a magnet for tourists, for, from the point of view of an American visitor, at least, one has to go as far as Mexico to find a comparable attraction. With its old city and the *Île d'Orléans*, declared protected districts by the *ministère des Affaires culturelles* (Department of Cultural Affairs), its numerous cultural events, its green suburbs, its winter carnival, its summer festival, its hotels and restaurants reputed for the excellence of their cuisine and wine cellars, Québec might well be called a city of culture. But it is the people who give it its greatest charm; they are probably among the last in North America, except for those of Mexico, who still take the time to live, to speak, to communicate. . .

SOCIAL LIFE

". . . Québec's collective unconscious has never accepted Québec as an echo of surrounding cultures but has always desired for it a particular status. The young people of today, in particular, seek a truly new and distinctive society. . . "

Jacques Lazure (7)

(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

THE PEOPLE

The Amerindians

Indians affairs were made the responsibility of the federal government by virtue of a section in the British North America Act of 1867, which assigns to the Canadian Parliament exclusive legislative authority over Amerindians and the land which is reserved for them in Canada, including Québec. The federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is especially concerned with the problem of integration into industrial civilization and the modern socio-economic world, characterized by paid work and the consumer market. Ottawa contributes substantially to the universal education of the Amerindians, financing teaching, and paying for school equipment, and providing scholarships and special grants.

A certain number of Amerindians, especially those in isolated regions, are still engaged in hunting, fishing and trapping, from which they derive a large part of their income. There is a tendency to abandon these traditional activities, however, as the forest industry and, to a lesser degree, the mining industry, employ an increasing number of native people. In urban regions, their occupations are more diversified: the processing industry, commerce, handicrafts and some liberal professions are attracting more and more Amerindians.

The Inuits

Unlike the Amerindians, who are scattered throughout the territory, Québec Inuits all live in New Québec, in 11 coastal villages from Hudson Bay to Ungava Bay. Because of its language, way of life and isolation, the Inuit population is much more homogeneous than the Amerindian population, and the settlement of some of these communities took place barely ten years ago.

Even though their economy still depends on hunting and fishing, one cannot overlook the supplementary income represented by social security allowances and the paid labor provided by government cooperatives, trade, tourism and private enterprise, such as mining companies operating or doing exploration in New Québec. However, the greatest factor in the long-term socio-economic change is no doubt the organization, in eight villages, of cooperatives which, with the Amerindian cooperative of Wemindji on James Bay, form the Federation of New Québec Cooperatives whose head office is in Ville Saint-Laurent near Montréal. These are production and consumer cooperatives dealing in sculptures, engravings, clothing, skins and furs, and fish. They are major elements in promoting organization and increased activity. Thanks to the material aid of the Québec and Canadian governments, the Inuits are preparing to take over the direction and administration of their own affairs.

The Québec government created a New Québec branch in 1963 within the *ministère des Richesses naturelles* (Department of Natural Resources), whose mandate consists in ensuring the continuity of Québec's administration in the territory.

POPULATION OF NEW QUÉBEC SETTLEMENTS administered by the *Direction générale du Nouveau-Québec* (New Québec Branch) in 1973

Settlement	**Inuits**	**Amerindians**	**Whites**	**Total**
Bellin (Payne)	235	—	11	246
Fort-Chimo	605	—	133	738
Fort-George	50	1,415	200	1,665
Inoucdjouac (Port Harrison)	511	—	25	536
Ivujivik	126	—	6	132
Koartac	123	—	7	130
Maricourt (Wakeham)	211	—	12	223
Paint Hills (Wemindji)	—	595	6	601
George River	251	—	11	262
Great Whale River	565	342	105	1,012
Povungnituk	714	—	32	746
Saglouc	421	—	14	435
Tasiujaq (Leaf Inlet)	91	—	4	95
Total	3,903	2,352	566	6,821

Source: Direction générale du Nouveau-Québec, ministère des Richesses naturelles, Québec.

(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

Euro-Quebeckers

> *"... We bore overseas our prayers and our songs; they are ever the same. We carried in our bosoms the hearts of the men of our fatherland, brave and merry, easily moved to pity as to laughter, of all human hearts the most human; nor have they changed..."*
>
> **Louis Hémon (8)**

The Quebecker must try to assimilate three cultures and three civilizations. North American in his way of life and his desire for material comforts and self-improvement, he tries to combine Anglo-Saxon pragmatism with the Cartesian philosophy inherited from his French ancestors.

(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

General Characteristics

According to the latest demographic data, the population of Québec exceeds 6 million, i.e. it represents a little over 27% of the Canadian population.

POPULATION OF CANADA BY PROVINCE AND TERRITORY

(in thousands of inhabitants)

	1961	1971	1974
Newfoundland	458	522	542
Prince Edward Island	105	112	117
Nova Scotia	737	789	813
New Brunswick	598	635	662
Québec	**5,259**	**6,028**	**6,134**
Ontario	6,236	7,703	8,094
Manitoba	922	988	1,011
Saskatchewan	925	926	907
Alberta	1,332	1,628	1,714
British Columbia	1,629	2,185	2,395
Yukon and Northwest Territories	37	53	57

Source: Bureau de la statistique du Québec, Division de la démographie.

(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

The Natural Movements of the Population

Between June 1, 1951 and June 1, 1961, the Québec population increased from 4,174,000 to 5,259,000 inhabitants, i.e. an increase of 1,085,000 or 26.0%. In the course of the following decade, an increase of 769,000 brought the total to 6,028,000 as at June 1, 1971. The increase during that decade was only 14.6%, which was so much lower than that of Canada (18.3%) that in relation to the population of the entire country, the percentage in Québec decreased: in 1961, it represented 28.8% of the total population, in 1971, 27.9%.

In 1972, 1973 and 1974, the population increased at rates of 0.4%, 0.5% and 0.9% respectively and by June 1, 1974, the total population had reached 6,134,000.

The natural, annual growth of the population remained above 90,000 until 1964. It had fallen to 43,000 by 1975. This was due almost exclusively to the drop in the birth rate: 29.7% in 1957, 23.4% in 1964, 14.8% in 1971 and 13.8% in 1974.

For the first time since 1968, however, Québec had more immigrants than emigrants. In 1974, it gained 16,000 inhabitants through migration whereas between 1969 and 1973, it had lost an average of 18,000 each year.

(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

Life Expectancy

According to a statistical analysis made in 1972, life expectancy at birth is rapidly increasing. In 1950-1952 it stood at 64.15 years for men and 68.54 for women; it later reached 68 and 74 years respectively. Not only has the life span for women always been longer than for men in Québec, but it is increasing more rapidly; the difference is nevertheless smaller in Québec than in the rest of Canada.

According to the international list of intermediary causes of death (8th revision), the main causes of death in Québec are diseases of the circulatory system and tumors.

Most Quebeckers are French-speaking, but the majority also speak English, since history has destined them to cling to the edge of an Anglo-Saxon continent of more than 225 million inhabitants; most students, therefore, choose English as their second language. The population is distributed very unevenly, grouped in a few urban or semi-urban centers. It is mainly concentrated in the administrative regions of Montréal, where more than half the population lives, Québec (900,000 inhabitants), the Eastern Townships (300,000), Trois-Rivières (400,000) and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (300,000).

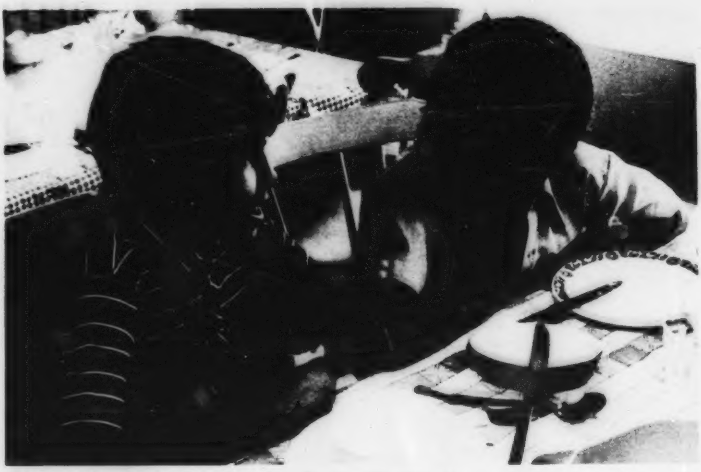
Taking into account all the growth factors, Québec should have a population of 7,661,000 inhabitants in 1976, distributed as follows among the different regions (the 1971 population in brackets):

Montréal region	3,622,335	(3,423,458)
Québec region	968,539	(941,488)
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean region	282,504	(279,879)
Trois-Rivières region	417,803	(420,694)
Other regions	995,815	(968,899)

Source: Bureau de la statistique du Québec, Division de la démographie.

The mining region of the North Shore will experience a population explosion in the next few years, increasing from 73,700 to almost 115,000 inhabitants. Only one region will see its population decrease between now and 1981: the Lower St. Lawrence-Gaspé Peninsula region where the population will drop from 246,000 to some 231,800 inhabitants. However, an immense planning and development effort has been going on for several years to give this region a growth rate equal to that of the territory as a whole.

Québec is a tolerant society which leaves all citizens free to practice their religion, although Catholics are by far the most numerous. The Anglican Church, the United Church of Canada and Judaism are among the most active religious minorities.



(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

Immigration

Of all the Canadian provinces, Québec, until very recently, was second only to Ontario in the number of immigrants it received. An estimated 850,000 newcomers have settled in the province.

Prior to 1968, Québec left the responsibility for helping immigrants settle and seeing to their welfare to individuals, charitable societies and paragovernmental agencies such as school boards. Recruiting and admission were left to the federal government. But with government participation in social aid, with the new demands of the labor market and evidence of serious socio-cultural problems which would have an influence on the future of a French Québec, the Québec government had to shoulder its responsibilities as regards immigration. The *ministère de l'Immigration du Québec* (Québec Department of Immigration) was therefore created in November 1968.

It must be noted at this point that under the Canadian Constitution, immigration comes under the joint jurisdiction of both levels of government, with the federal government reserving the right in particular to control admission to the country.

The Québec immigration department has two main goals: to recruit immigrants likely to contribute to the development of the province and encourage them to settle in Québec, and to help immigrants adapt to the French-Canadian culture without forsaking their ethnic customs which are a great source of cultural wealth.

The department has an immigrant adjustment branch and a recruitment, placement and reception branch to deal with this aspect, as well as a general commissioner, an ethnic group and communications division, an internal resources division and a research division.

The recruitment, placement and reception branch comprises:

1. A foreign service, based in Montréal, which directs the work of immigration advisers stationed in Paris, Rome, Athens and Beirut, or appointed to travelling missions. These officers give information and advice to foreigners planning to settle in Québec. Through them, Québec helps in the recruitment of the immigrants best suited to its needs.
2. An employment service which constitutes the main link between employers and immigrants. It is intended to help newcomers become part of the Québec economy.
3. A service for immigrants with business or investment plans and with the experience and capital necessary to set up or buy a business in Québec. These immigrants receive advice and guidance, and are put in touch with the public and private agencies and the businessmen who can help them in their undertakings.
4. A regional bureau in the capital to give immigrants settling in eastern Québec all the departmental services they require.

Most of the endeavors of the *Direction générale de l'adaptation* (immigrants' adjustment branch) are centered on socio-linguistic integration. Its main activities are the following:

(a) COFIs (orientation and training centers for immigrants). Within the framework of a Québec-Ottawa agreement, these centers give full-time language courses to adult immigrants in either one of the official languages. (English is taught only to those who have sufficient knowledge of French). They also initiate immigrants to Québec and Canadian life. The courses continue for thirty weeks in French and twenty in English and students receive an allowance during this time.

(b) Day-care centers and nursery schools where pre-school children are taught the rudiments of French.

(c) Citizenship preparation courses or part-time courses for perfecting the immigrant's knowledge of French (or English) while he works.

(d) Saturday classes (ethnic languages *) to teach young immigrants their mother tongue, set up by various ethnic groups and subsidized in part by the department.

(e) OVAL (operation recreation and vacation) and VIVAQ (living in Québec), to help adolescent and adult immigrants become a part of the French milieu by meeting individually and in mixed groups, or in families (in the case of adults).

The following services are available to help immigrants become part of the working world (socio-professional integration):

(a) The "equivalency" service which, in collaboration with the *ministère de l'Éducation* (Department of Education), establishes the academic value of diplomas obtained by immigrants abroad.

(b) FORMI (training immigrants for the labor force), working with the various departments and agencies concerned, directs immigrants towards refresher and upgrading courses.

In addition, a training and evaluation bureau (the BPE) prepares training and evaluation tools (textbooks, tests) which are indispensable for the various services and projects if they are to attain their goals.

Finally, the role of the commissioner general should be stressed. First of all, he acts as ombudsman for immigrants and neo-Quebeckers, particularly as regards discrimination: the commissioner sees that the immigrant is accepted as a first-class citizen with all the rights and liberties of a native Quebecker. He also has a very special role in the field of foreign relations and in the elaboration of departmental policy. In addition, he directs the reception and assistance service which provides immigrants with those first, indispensable services upon their arrival.

More particular relations with ethnic groups in Québec are the responsibility of the *Direction des groupes ethniques et des communications* (ethnic group and communications branch) which, among other things, officially represents Québec in ethnic associations and subsidizes any ethnic activities which seem to merit material aid.

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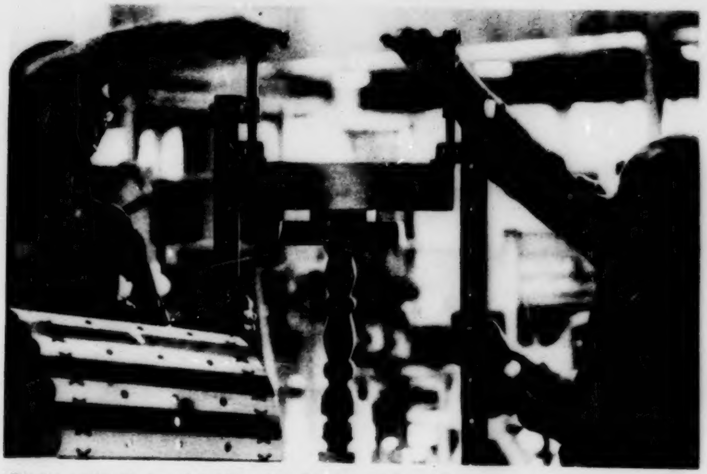
* Officially, an ethnic language is any language other than French or English.



(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

EMPLOYMENT IN QUÉBEC

Québec's labor force increased from 1,904,000 in 1963 to 2,542,000 in 1973. The main factors contributing to this upward movement were a rapid increase in the number of citizens old enough to enter the labor market and a rise in the proportion of working women (26% in 1963 and 33% in 1973).

LABOR FORCE
(in thousands of persons)

Age Group	1963	1973
14 - 24	496	712
25 - 44	857	1,119
45 - 64	503	666
65 and over	48	45
Total	1,904	2,542

The largest number of jobs are found in the tertiary sector: commerce, finance, property insurance; community, commercial and personnel services; public administration. The increase is more noticeable each year, mainly because of the expansion in government services and the growing demand for public services.

Employment has remained at about the same level in the secondary sector (manufacturing and construction), seesawing between 1 and 2 per cent over the past six years.

In the primary sector (agriculture, fishing, mining), employment has continued to fall, particularly in agriculture which has nevertheless enjoyed a rapid increase in productivity.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1967	8.4	33.0	58.6
1970	7.2	32.0	60.8
1973	5.7	31.4	62.9

Labor Relations

In 1972, there were 735,729 unionized employees in Québec, representing 30.3% of the labor force. In 1962, only 19.4% of the labor force was unionized.

UNION MEMBERSHIP

Year	Labor force	Unionized population	Percentage
1962	1,852,000	359,456	19.4
1967	2,196,000	580,201	26.4
1972	2,426,000	735,729	30.3

Source: *Annuaire du Québec, 1973*
Taux de syndicalisme au Québec, 1968

The Labour Code, the principal piece of legislation governing employment in Québec, recognizes the right to associate and governs the certification of trade unions, contract negotiations, the right to strike and the exercise of this right. Certification is a legal sanction recognizing a particular union as the representative of a given group of workers and determining with whom the employer will negotiate his employees' working conditions. Since the plant generally constitutes the basic bargaining unit, union locals are given this certification. In 1972, there were 2,853 local bargaining units distributed among the union federations in the following manner:

(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

UNION ORGANIZATION AMONG WORKERS (1972)

Affiliation	**Type**	**Number of locals**	**Membership**
AFL-CIO CLC	international	899	284,615
CLC alone	international	21	6,974
CLC alone (direct charters)	national	25	1,952
CLC alone	national	287	48,004
CNTU unfederated	national	1	95
CNTU	national	1,079	216,465
CVA / CLC	national	177	22,587
unaffiliated	international	76	17,123
unaffiliated*	national	244	122,199
unaffiliated (independent local organizations)	national	44	15,715
		2,853	735,729

** This includes the Québec Teachers' Corporation which has about 87,000 members.*

While negotiating their collective agreement, employees and employers have recourse to various pressure tactics to speed up negotiations: strikes, which are work stoppages organized by employees, and lockouts, which are work stoppages organized by the employer. In 1973, there were 174 strikes and lockouts, affecting 46,567 employees and costing 1,507,225 working days. In 1974, however, over 34,475 employees were involved in 212 legal strikes which cost only 1,415,824 working days.

WORKERS' INCOME

In 1973, personal income averaged $3,821, compared to $1,568 in 1963.

PERSONAL INCOME

1963 — $1,588
1964 — $1,710
1965 — $1,880
1966 — $2,055
1967 — $2,247
1968 — $2,394
1969 — $2,601
1970 — $2,775
1971 — $3,011
1972 — $3,359
1973 — $3,821

DISTRIBUTION OF TAXPAYERS' INCOME (1972)

Income $	**Number of taxpayers**	**% of total**	**Total income $000**
Less than 1,000	186,116	7.2	88,752
1,000 — 2,000	250,254	9.7	377,905
2,000 — 3,000	252,796	9.8	632,023
3,000 — 4,000	277,447	10.8	975,005
4,000 — 5,000	277,647	10.8	1,248,156
5,000 — 6,000	241,797	9.4	1,328,712
6,000 — 7,000	224,491	8.7	1,456,410
7,000 — 10,000	485,486	18.8	4,045,773
10,000 and over	383,521	14.8	6,05[illegible],030
	2,579,555	100	16,211,766

Source: 1974 tax statistics, ministère du Revenu, Québec.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN CERTAIN SECTORS

	1967	1970	1973
Mining	2.66	3.61	4.40
Manufacturing	2.16	2.68	3.35
Textile	1.81	2.23	2.75
Paper	2.77	3.40	4.29
Primary metals industries	2.79	3.43	4.25
Metal products	2.43	2.95	3.63
Construction	3.26	4.01	5.58

The workweek is about 40 hours, particularly in industry, although Ordinance No. 4 of the *Commission du salaire minimum* (Minimum Wage Commission) fixes it at 45 hours. Generally no work is done on Saturdays, except in private services and the retail trade.

The law obliges the employer to grant at least two weeks' annual paid leave to all his employees. In practice, subject only to obligations imposed by collective agreements, employees are frequently given three weeks' leave after five years of service and some employees enjoy four weeks' annual paid leave.

Workers' Services

Since 1931, the working world has been the responsibility of a separate department, which in 1968 became the *ministère du Travail et de la Main-d'oeuvre* (Department of Labour and Manpower). Its main objectives as described in the Act are:

- to promote harmonious labor relations between employers and employees;
- to cause to be carried out studies and research regarding labor relations, the effects of technological progress on the labor market, and working conditions;
- to take, in collaboration with the other departments responsible, measures to facilitate the vocational training, placing in employment, reclassification, retraining, rehabilitation, change of employment and mobility of manpower;
- to ensure the safety of the public and the employees on construction sites and in public, industrial and commercial buildings.

In addition, there are three large agencies, created to look after the workers' interests, which are responsible to the Minister of Labour and Manpower: the *Commission des accidents du travail* (Workmen's

Compensation Commission), the *Commission du salaire minimum* (Minimum Wage Commission) and the *Commission de l'industrie de la construction* (Construction Industry Commission).

The Workmen's Compensation Commission, created in 1931, administers a benefit fund for accident victims, made up of contributions from some 100,000 Québec employers. A few years ago, the commission, in collaboration with the *ministère de la Justice* (Department of Justice), set up a service to study and settle claims made by victims of criminal acts.

The Minimum Wage Commission, created in 1940, is responsible for setting minimum wages and certain working conditions. It also supervises the application of the Employment Discrimination Act.

The Construction Industry Commission, constituted in 1971, sees to the application of the provincial decree on working conditions in the construction industry. In addition, it has been given the responsibility, by the Minister of Labour, of supervising the application of the department's acts and regulations respecting worker protection on construction sites.

The workman's life has been greatly affected by the Manpower Vocational Training and Qualification Act, adopted on June 13, 1969. This Act, which is said to have begun a transformation of the working world, much the same as that which has occurred in the school system, is intended to establish standards and programs for Québec respecting qualifications and vocational training, set up structures for consulting management and unions, institute a manpower vocational training commission in each administrative region and adopt special mechanisms for the reclassification of workers who have been laid off.

THE STANDARD OF LIVING

Québec's standard of living is among the highest in the world, ranking with that of the rest of Canada and that of the United States.

Personal income — meaning total income from different sources — increased from $13,140 million in 1967 to $18,430 million in 1971. Wages, salaries and additional income alone amounted to $13,371 million in 1971.

During the same period, the rise in the consumer price index was relatively small, especially as compared to that for the rest of North America. The index in Montréal, which is that generally used, rose to only 126.6 in 1971 from 114.2 in 1967; the corresponding Canadian index rose from 115.4 to 133.4 over the same period.

(Office du film du Québec).

Individual expenses for goods and services amounted to $13,466 million in 1971 and retail sales totalled $7,673 million. Statistics showing the abundance of goods used by Quebeckers can also be used to obtain an idea of the standard of living. The following table gives an example.

PERSONAL EXPENSES FOR GOODS AND SERVICES

(in millions of dollars)	**1966**	**1967**	**1968**	**1969**	**1970**
Food, tobacco and alcohol	2,247	2,411	2,462	2,612	2,750
Clothing	767	832	849	903	950
Rent, electricity and fuel	1,629	1,818	1,927	2,114	2,220
Furniture and accessories	731	777	780	835	876
Medical expenses	385	427	456	440	456
Travelling expenses	1,306	1,422	1,488	1,568	1,653
Education, recreation and entertainment	596	695	726	898	937
Other	1,761	1,898	2,081	2,373	2,492
Total	9,421	10,281	10,768	11,742	12,334

Source: Service des synthèses économiques, Direction des études économiques et Bureau de la statistique du Québec.

94% of households have a telephone
68.5% of households have an automobile
91% of households have a bathtub
86% of households have an automatic washing machine
88% of households have a television
97% of households have a radio
99% of households have a refrigerator

Housing

In 1969, 44,605 houses were built, in 1970, 36,608 and, in the first nine months of 1971, 33,842. Housing is one of the principal social concerns in Québec; this is due to population growth and the need to replace old houses and re-plan cities.

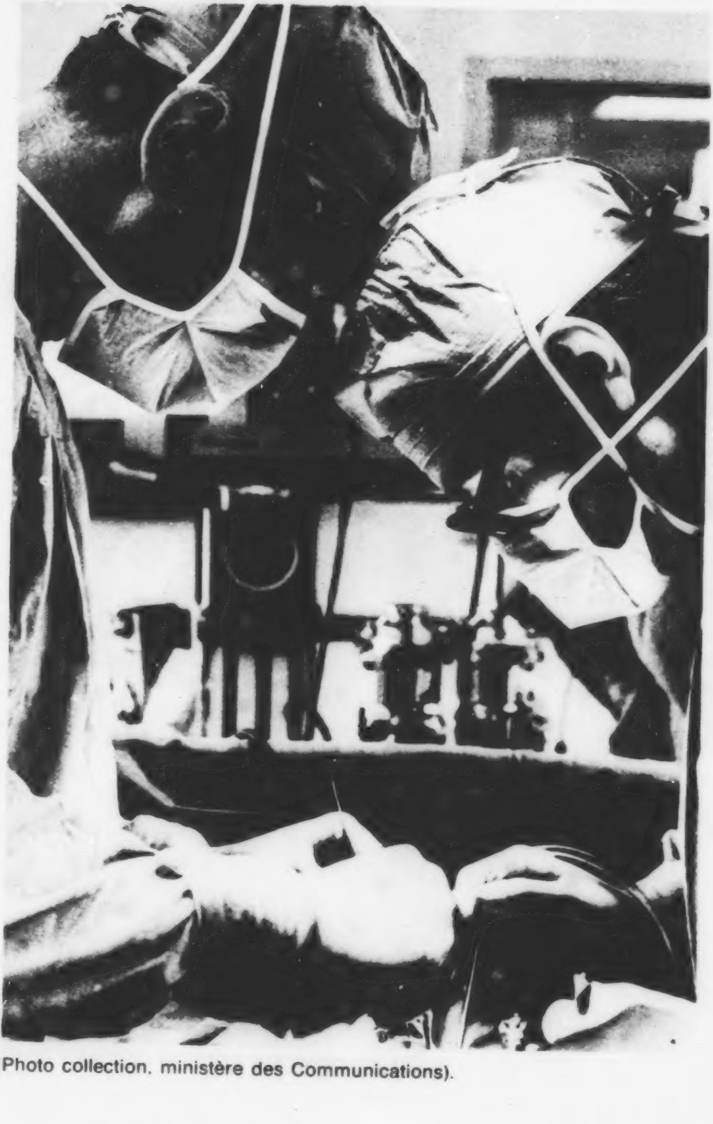
The Québec government uses various means to control construction and the cost of housing. In 1967, it created the *Société d'habitation* (Québec Housing Corporation) which administers the Family Housing Act. The objectives of this corporation are to encourage renovation of municipal property, facilitate access to real estate and make low-cost housing available to the public. Low-cost housing includes student residences, homes for the aged, homes for exceptional children, and so forth. Moreover, the Family Housing Act facilitates property ownership by providing for an allowance on interest; 100,326 people have benefited from this allowance (December 31, 1974).

SOCIAL SECURITY

After instituting hospital insurance in 1961 and health insurance in 1970, the Québec government undertook a thorough reform of its social security system, dictated by the fact that services were costing more, were isolated, and left much to be desired in many sectors.

In 1970, the government combined the Department of Health and the Department of Family and Social Welfare into a single department, the *ministère des Affaires sociales* (Department of Social Affairs), in order to redirect its efforts toward the better development of the individual, by means of an integrated, comprehensive policy which takes socio-cultural facts in Québec into account.

There are obstacles in the way of this objective: insufficient income, poverty, sickness and social maladjustment. To prevent poverty, the government adopted an integrated income security policy which provided it with three means of action: family allowances, social allowances and social insurance.



(Photo collection. ministère des Communications).

In order to deal with problems arising from sickness and social maladjustment, a policy of universal accessibility to top-quality care and complete, continuing personal services was drawn up. The mechanisms employed were of paramount importance: hospital insurance, health insurance, a network of institutions for care and services and the organization of health and social service professions.

At the very heart of the reform was a major bill which came into force on June 1, 1972; this legislation democratized, rationalized and regionalized the entire field of social affairs. It makes medical care available to all, encourages public participation, adapts care and services to the extremely varying needs of the regions and promotes research and teaching.

This legislation set up eleven regional health and social service councils which, by virtue of their constitution, assure an effective link between the department, the institutions and the people; any person may lodge a complaint with one of these councils and it will be analyzed and acted upon. The central feature of this reform, however, is the establishment of *local community service centers* in a network which will eventually cover the entire province. These special centers will be completely open to the public who will find there all the usual services as well as useful information on services available in the more specialized hospital centers, social service centers and reception centers. These four types of centers will bring together, and render more accessible, the old institutions which existed under a dozen names and whose services were too radically divided.

Services to solve the problems inherent in the world of labor, such as manpower centers, vocational training, services related to justice, housing, recreation, and many other areas, are also part of the government's comprehensive, integrated social action program. There is no intention of grouping these services under the same department; nevertheless, the sector as a whole will be carefully coordinated and developed.

Social Aid

Social aid benefits are granted to the family as a whole, taking into account the needs and means of all its members; the only individuals granted material aid are persons who have no family. In each case, the aid is intended to bridge the gap between needs and income. Neither race, ethnic origin nor political allegiance has any bearing in this matter. If anyone believes that his rights have been infringed upon, he may appeal his case before the *Commission d'appel de l'aide sociale* (Social Aid Appeal Board).

Centre hospitalier universitaire de l'Université de Sherbrooke.
(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

Unemployment Insurance

Since unemployment is one of the inherent hazards of an industrial society, Québec's workers are protected both by provincial measures and by the federal unemployment insurance fund. Employees and employers contribute equal amounts to this fund. If he loses his job, a worker receives an allowance in proportion to his salary and the duration of his contribution. When he has exhausted the amount of benefits to which he is entitled, he may, if he is married or is the head of a family, receive an unconditional amount as unemployment assistance. If he wishes, he may take retraining courses given free of charge; his travelling expenses will be paid and he will receive a supplementary allowance.

The Pension Board

The federal government pays an old age pension to all persons over 65 years of age and gives those who need it an appropriate guaranteed income supplement. These same persons may register under Québec's pension plan. Both employers and employees contribute to the Québec Pension Plan which is administered by the *Régie des rentes* (Pension Board). Contributions deducted from wages accompany an employee from one position to another so that, no matter how much he moves about during his active working life, a worker may prepare for his retirement.

In December 1974, some 183,722 people were benefiting from the pension plan. The pensions of active beneficiaries are indexed to some extent to the increase in the consumer price index.

Benefits:

The *Régie des rentes* (Pension Board) provides retirement pensions, disability pensions, death benefits, widow's pensions, disabled widower's pensions, orphan's pensions and disabled contributor's child's pensions. The plan guarantees workers a basic income which complements the private plans known as supplemental pension plans.

Supplemental Pension Plans

The purpose of the Supplemental Pension Plans Act is to protect workers participating in a retirement plan and to regulate provisions governing retirement funds. The *Régie* must therefore make sure that any plan set up in Québec respects all the compulsory requirements of the Act and that all the provisions of any such plan comply with the Act.

Family Allowances

The family allowance plan provides for allowances to increase the income of families and so provide for the care and keep of the children for whom the allowances are paid. Allowances are graduated in order to give large families greater financial assistance. Québec family allowances are payable for children from birth to age 18.

The family allowance and social aid programs have been integrated to attain one of the main objectives of the *ministère des Affaires sociales* (Department of Social Affairs) as regards assured income: to guarantee everyone the minimum required to satisfy his basic needs.

Health Insurance

Québec has a universal health insurance plan financed by the contributions of employers and contributions deducted from the employees' income; the federal government also participates through the federal Medical Care Act. Québec's health insurance plan, which came into force on November 1, 1970, ensures that all residents of Québec receive any medically necessary services rendered by physicians, any mouth surgery performed by dental surgeons in a university or hospital center and certain services dispensed by optometrists.

Moreover, since August 1, 1972, a drug program has enabled beneficiaries of an allowance under the Social Aid Act, the Blind Persons Allowance Act, the Disabled Persons Assistance Act or the Aged Persons Assistance Act to obtain, free of charge, drugs which appear on the official list approved by the Minister of Social Affairs if prescribed by a physician or a dental surgeon. This list is sufficient for the treatment of any illness. The plan has been expanded progressively; it now protects persons over 65 years of age who receive a supplement to their old age pension.

Finally, since May 1, 1974, a program of free dental services covers children under eight receiving the usual preventive or curative care given by a dental surgeon in his private office or in a hospital.

Another step forward was taken with the adoption of the Pharmacy Act, allowing substitution of certain medications prescribed by doctors.

Hospital Insurance

Since 1962, hospital and out-patients clinic costs have been paid by the government, regardless of the patient's income. The government even covers the cost of hospitalization in a private room if this is expressly recommended by the attending physician; otherwise, the patient must pay the difference.

There are three types of hospital institutions in Québec: public hospitals, private clinics, and federal hospitals which are the property of the federal departments of National Health and Welfare, National Defence or Veterans Affairs.

In 1973, Québec's hospitals had 55,341 beds distributed as follows: 51,121 in public hospitals, 2,952 in private clinics and 1,268 in federal hospitals.

Health Services

The official services in this field include preventive medicine and public health: mother and child hygiene, school medical supervision, dental care for school children, health education, quality control of water and milk and, when requested, studies on food poisoning and the epidemiology of animal diseases which can be transmitted to man, the detection of metabolic diseases in newborn babies, vaccination through the municipal services, tests for cancer of the cervix, psychiatry and mental health and the battle against drug addiction.

Dental care in the schools.
(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

Free Education

Education is free in all public institutions at the elementary, secondary and college (CEGEP) levels. Fees are still paid in private schools and certain government institutions of higher learning, although the government pays a growing share of the cost of education, and also contributes through a complete range of loans, scholarships and grants.

The Ombudsman

Québec's first Ombudsman (the Public Protector) has been in office since 1968; this is the first such appointment in a Latin community. Appointed by at least two-thirds of the National Assembly's members, the Public Protector receives complaints against the government from the public; he makes investigations and draws the attention of the competent authority to problems of which he becomes aware. He then gives an account of the results of the investigation to the complainant; if he is not satisfied with the measures taken to correct a particular situation, the Ombudsman may make a report to the National Assembly.

The Consumer Protection Bureau

Quebeckers live in an American-style consumer society and enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the world; they are surrounded by all sorts of goods and have all the means to acquire them. In this context, the government has a social role to play, both to protect the consumer and to ensure the balance of the economy.

With this in mind, the government set up the *Office de la protection du consommateur* (Consumer Protection Bureau) within the *ministère des Consommateurs, Coopératives et Institutions financières* (Department of Consumer Affairs, Cooperatives and Financial Institutions), to apply various measures designed to protect and educate the consumer. This bureau makes studies and submits recommendations to the government on consumer affairs, encourages the establishment of protective bodies and collaborates with the movements and associations already involved in this field.

Legal Aid

The *Commission des services juridiques* (Legal Services Commission) was created by an Act passed in July 1972 by the National Assembly. This commission in turn established community legal centers in the administrative regions and judicial districts. This represents another social concern of the government and henceforth the services of a lawyer or a notary will be available to the underprivileged free of charge. Individuals and groups of citizens may therefore exercise their rights before the courts or obtain legal counsel whatever their resources.

Partnership of Acquests

On July 1, 1970, Québec's *ministère de la Justice* (Department of Justice) set up a legal regime, called partnership of acquests, governing the moveable and immoveable property of married couples. Partnership of acquests assures mutability of matrimonial regimes and allows consorts to sell property and make gifts to each other; it also allows the wife to act as surety for her husband. The department has set up a permanent central register of matrimonial regimes which guarantees the security of third parties, especially creditors. Persons who marry without a marriage contract are automatically subject to the regime of partnership of acquests; those who were married before July 1, 1970, remain under either the regime of community of property or that of separation as to property, but may adopt the partnership of acquests by a notarial deed or any other agreement. In all cases, whether they married before or after July 1, 1970, the consorts may always change their matrimonial agreements.

As part of International Women's Year, many meetings were organized in Québec by the Conseil du statut de la femme (Council on the Status of Women). At one of the meetings, "Carrefour 75", held at Laval University in May 1975, a workshop was devoted to the problems of Indian women.
(Photo. Denys Morisset).

Access to Justice

September 1972 was an important date in the reform of Québec's legal system: the Act to promote access to justice came into force. This Act makes it possible to collect debts not exceeding $300 rapidly and at little cost. Any person may go to the local legal center where a clerk will give him any information he requires and will prepare his motion. The system, which is simple and has none of the cumbersome old-fashioned formalities, accelerates the procedure considerably.

THE PROFESSIONS BOARD

A series of acts on the professions, the major one being the *Professional Code*, was adopted by the National Assembly in July 1973 to guarantee the protection of the public in the field of professional services.

The *Office des professions du Québec* (Québec Professions Board), set up under this Act, is responsible for seeing that each professional corporation ensures the protection of the public. It is responsible in particular for appointing representatives of the public to the board of directors of each corporation and for seeing that the system established for supervising professional competence and ethics

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(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

functions efficiently. The board has extensive powers of intervention as regards the regulations the corporations must adopt. For certain important matters, such as the code of ethics, professional inspection and advertising, the board may act in place of the corporations and, if necessary, draw up regulations which will best protect the public.

The board is composed of five members, including a chairman and a vice-chairman who must devote their time exclusively to the duties of their office. The three other members work part-time only and are appointed from a list of names furnished by the Interprofessional Council. The board is responsible to the Executive Council.

THE COUNCIL ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

In July 1973, almost two years before 1975 was proclaimed International Women's Year, the Québec National Assembly adopted an act creating the *Conseil du statut de la femme* (Council on the Status of Women). This Act, the fruit of long years of research and pressure exerted on the public powers by various feminist movements and numerous individuals, sanctioned the recommendations of a commission of inquiry into the status of women.

The council is composed of ten members proposed by women's associations, socio-economic groups, union groups and university

A new look for the banks of the rivière St-Charles in Québec City.
(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

circles. Senior civil servants from eight departments concerned with the status of women are also on the council. The council is in this way assured of an attentive ear in the government.

An instrument of change, a tool for achieving equal rights and responsibilities for women in Québec society, the council has already created a research and documentation center, a monthly information bulletin, a service called *Action-Femmes* to which any woman in Québec can telephone free of charge to explain her needs, and a repertory of statistics and women's associations.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SERVICES

On December 9, 1970, the prime minister created the office of minister of state responsible for the quality of the environment. The Minister must ensure that measures to combat pollution are as effective as possible and that action taken by the various agents responsible for environmental management are as logical and rational as possible.

In March 1971, the *Régie des eaux du Québec* (Québec Water Board) of the *ministère des Affaires municipales* (Department of Municipal Affairs), the *Direction générale des équipements en eau* (Water Facilities Branch, laboratories of the Québec Water Board) and the *Direction générale de l'hygiène du milieu* (Environmental Health Division) of the *ministère des Affaires sociales* (Department of Social Affairs) were combined to create the *Services de protection de l'environnement*. This agency's budget increased from $4 million in 1970/71 to $19 million in 1974/75.

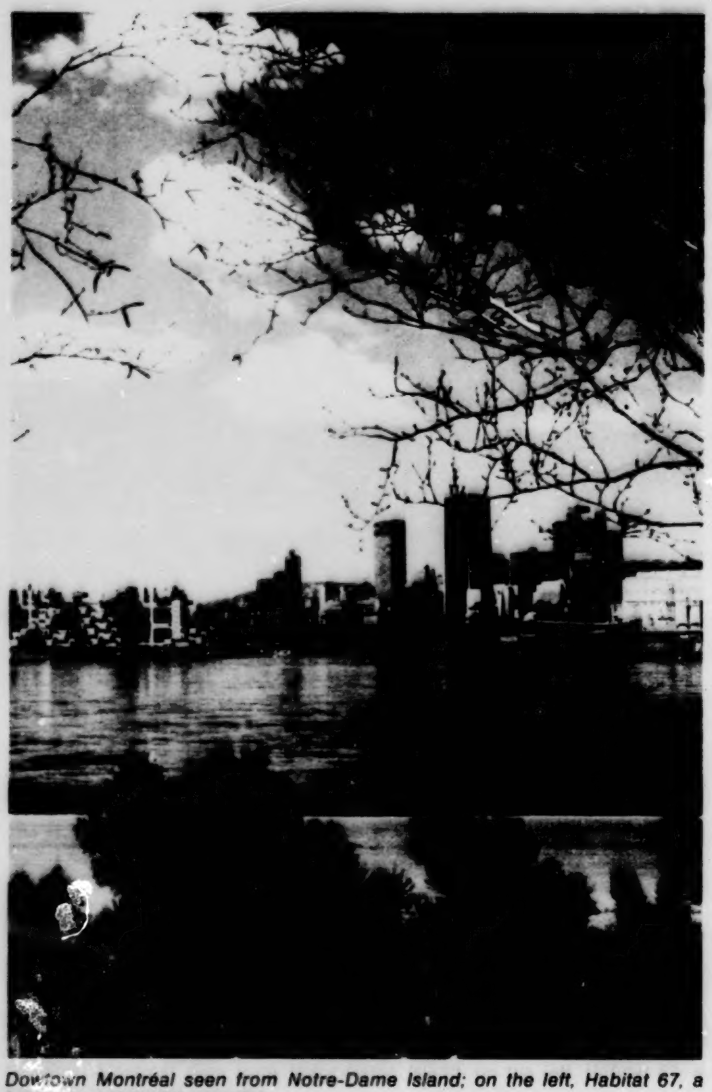
Bill 34

On December 20, 1972, Bill 34 on the quality of the environment was adopted, giving the Minister a very broad mandate under which he must elaborate, propose, implement and coordinate an environment protection policy, prevent the deterioration of the environment and preserve living species and property. The Act provides for heavy penalties of up to $5,000 for a first offence and $10,000 for any subsequent offence. Moreover, if a person believes that he can attribute impairment to his health or damage to his property to the emission, deposit, issuance or discharge of a contaminant, he may request the Minister to make an enquiry.

THE ECONOMY

". . . It is no exaggeration to say that Québec's industrial future will depend on the exploitation of its mineral wealth as much as, if not more than on the exploitation of its forests. . . Henceforth, the manufacturing industry will account for two-thirds of the value of Québec products, sufficient indication of the maturity of the economy. . ."

Roland Parenteau (9)



Downtown Montréal seen from Notre-Dame Island; on the left, Habitat 67, a futuristic residential complex.
(Ville de Montréal, Service des relations publiques).

The economy of Québec has evolved to the same degree as that of the most advanced countries, and therefore produces a great variety of goods and services. Production, distribution and consumption merge, interact or complement each other, depending on the complex interrelations of an ever-increasing number of activities.

This complex structure is comprised of a wide variety of elements. The aim of this chapter is to provide a succinct picture of the Québec economy by describing some of its more significant aspects.

First of all, the fundamental fact of Québec's rapid transformation must be stressed. The almost complete rebuilding of downtown Montréal symbolizes the dynamic nature of the economy. In the Québec City region, construction sites have been springing up like mushrooms since 1969, as part of a plan to give the capital a more functional and productive role in the economic territory of which it is the center. Anyone returning to Québec City after several years' absence is struck by the changes which have been or are being made.

QUÉBEC'S ECONOMIC SITUATION

In 1974, most industrialized countries were faced with serious economic problems: a slowdown in growth, inflation and balance of payments difficulties. The widespread impact of these setbacks was due to the interdependence of national economies and the universal nature of the fundamental causes: the international monetary crisis and the skyrocketing price of petroleum which quadrupled after its initial jump upwards in the fall of 1973.

The Canadian and Québec economies also suffered a slowdown in 1974 after three years of steady expansion. Québec's GNP, for instance, increased by 17.0% in monetary terms, but only by 3.85% in real terms. It had increased by 7.0% in real terms in 1973.

The slowdown in our economy can be explained to a large extent by the decrease in the volume of exports resulting from the slump in the economies of our principal trading partners, as well as the reduced demand for durable goods and the drop in expenditures for residential construction in the last half of the year.

Personal income or the total income from different economic agents increased from $16,705 million in 1970 to $26,991 million in 1974, which is equal to a per capita income of $4,400. Salaries, wages and income from complementary sources alone amounted to $18,443 million in 1974.

Average weekly wages and salaries increased by 10.7%; collective agreements signed in 1974 provided for substantial increases in earnings to compensate for the rise in the cost of living.

One of the negative aspects of the economic picture was the rise in prices during 1974. The exceptionally high rate of inflation constitutes a serious problem with which countries throughout the world are faced and which we have not been able to escape entirely.

The consumer price index is increasing at a rate of 11.1% in Montréal and 10.9% in the country as a whole. The problem may be less serious than in most other industrialized countries, but it is nevertheless disturbing, especially as regards the cost of food which has increased by 17.4% since 1973.

In 1974, 2,427,000 people were employed, which represents a net increase of 74,000 jobs or 3.1%.

The unemployment rate dropped in 1974, as it did in 1973, to stabilize at 7.2%. It had reached a high of 8.3% in 1972.

Employment in Québec may be broken down as follows:

Primary sector	135,000	5.6%
Construction	141,000	5.8%
Manufacturing	627,000	25.8%
Services and public administration	1,526,000	62.9%

Private and public investments reached $8,643 million in Québec in 1974, 18.9% more than in 1973. Some sectors were more active than others in this area, particularly commerce, finance, commercial services, manufacturing, housing and government institutions and departments.

If the cost of essential repairs to tools and equipment is excluded from total investments, the total increase in capital expenditures in Québec amounted to 21.6% in 1974.

One of the more positive aspects of the economic situation in Québec in 1974 was the extremely high increase in capital expenditures in the manufacturing sector. Following successive increases of 26.5% and 27.5% during the two preceding years, Québec experienced yet another increase of 43.4%.

The greatest gains were made in chemical industries, primary metal industries, manufacturing industries, petroleum and coal products industries, and food and beverage industries.

Value of Exports

The value of shipments of manufactured goods, that is, the value of sales in the manufacturing sector, rose by 30.2% in 1974. There were a particularly large number of shipments in the following sectors: petroleum and coal products, paper and allied products, electrical products and machinery.

Employment (see table, p. 110)

In 1974, 557,000 persons found employment in industry. The main employers in Québec's industrial sector are clothing industries (68,000), food and beverage industries (60,000), paper and allied products industries (46,000), textile industries (40,000) and metal products industries (40,000).

Salaries (see table, p. 111)

In the industrial sector, weekly wages and salaries increased by 11.9% compared to 9.9% for Canada as a whole. Translated into dollars, this represents an average wage of $169.16 in Québec and $104.06 in Canada.

The most rapid increases are found in the primary metal industry (14.4%), the paper and allied products industry (14.1%), the wood industry (13.3%), the transport equipment industry (12.9%) and the electrical products industry (12.5%).

COMPARISON — QUÉBEC AND CANADA
and annual increase

	1970	**1971**	**1972**	**1973**	**1974**
GNP at market price — $'000,000					
Québec	**21,118**	**22,742**	**25,309**	**28,797**	**33,680**
		(7.7%)	**(11.3%)**	**(13.8%)**	**(17.0%)**
Canada	85,685	93,307	103,493	118,902	139,345
		(8.9%)	(10.9%)	(14.9%)	(17.2%)
Population as at June 1 — '000					
Québec	**6,013**	**6,028**	**6,050**	**6,081**	**6,134**
		(0.29%)	**(0.49%)**	**(0.59%)**	**(0.99%)**
Canada	21,597	21,569	21,820	22,095	22,446
		(1.3%)	(1.2%)	(1.3%)	(1.6%)
Labor force — '000					
Québec	**2,327**	**2,394**	**2,426**	**2,542**	**2,614**
		(2.9%)	**(1.3%)**	**(4.8%)**	**(2.8%)**
Canada	8,374	8,631	8,891	9,279	9,654
		(3.1%)	(3.0%)	(4.4%)	(4.0%)
Total employment — '000					
Québec	**2,144**	**2,197**	**2,225**	**2,353**	**2,427**
		(2.5%)	**(1.3%)**	**(5.8%)**	**(3.1%)**
Canada	7,879	8,079	8,329	8,759	9,136
		(2.5%)	(3.1%)	(5.2%)	(4.3%)

Source: ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce.

Government Aid to Industrial Development

In addition to federal assistance, industries have at their disposal various means provided by the government of Québec to increase employment and production.

Since July 1968, premiums have been granted, under the Regional Industrial Development Assistance Act, to industrial enterprises which invest in any region of Québec except the Montréal region. The 340 projects approved as at March 31, 1972, involve investments worth $221.9 million and were scheduled for completion before December 31, 1972. Québec has given $28.6 million in assistance including $11.9 million in federal grants applicable to some of these projects.

Two supplementary programs for the Montréal region were set up in 1969 to encourage the development of certain industries which are particularly favorable to the Québec economy. By March 31, 1972, 37 projects entailing investments amounting to more than $33 million had been approved under the incentives program to stimulate the development of certain industries; by the same date, eight projects had been accepted under the financial assistance program for key industries, entailing investments worth $116.4 million. The two programs ended in 1972.

The government of Québec created the *Société de développement industriel du Québec* (Québec Industrial Development Corporation) in 1971 and adopted an act to promote industry through tax advantages. The corporation succeeded the Industrial Credit Bureau and is the only agency responsible for financial assistance to business; it has broad powers which enable it to offer a complete range of financing methods (loans, loan guarantees, assumption of part of the loan costs, minority participation in stock, and so forth). In 1973-74, the corporation gave financial assistance to 145 companies, compared to 108 in the previous fiscal year. Investments by these companies will exceed $265 million (see tables on pp. 108-109). The projects carried out by the companies which received financial assistance created some 8,700 new jobs directly and about 6,750 indirectly. Remuneration for over 87% of the first category of jobs is generally above the average for Québec's industrial sector.

Finally, the government granted certain tax exemptions to industrial enterprises which carried out investment projects before March 31, 1974, using advanced technology or with the purpose of manufacturing products not commonly fabricated in Québec, if at all. These enterprises could deduct from their taxable income from 30 to 100% of their annual investments, depending on the regions in which they were located.

80% of the aluminum produced by Alcan is exported to the United States and other parts of the world.

QUÉBEC — INVESTMENTS BY SECTOR AND YEAR-BY-YEAR EVOLUTION (1)

Sector	**1970**	**1971**	**1972**	**1973***	**1974****	*****	**71/70**	**72/71**	**73/72**	**74/73**
			millions of dollars					**percentage**		
Primary industries and construction (2)	459.7	666.3	795.8	853.0	896.5		44.9	19.4	7.2	5.1
Manufacturing	969.0	891.8	1,066.6	1,290.4	1,700.3		−8.0	19.6	21.0	31.8
Public utilities	918.5	1,025.8	1,173.4	1,466.9	1,629.3		11.7	14.4	25.0	11.1
Commerce, finance and commercial services	419.3	458.6	674.8	817.6	1,151.6		9.4	47.1	21.2	40.9
Housing	869.6	1,070.1	1,204.6	1,431.5	1,672.7		23.1	12.6	18.8	16.8
Government institutions and departments	1,074.8	1,340.0	1,315.7	1,408.1	1,592.8		24.7	−1.8	7.0	13.1
Total	4,710.9	5,452.6	6,230.9	7,267.5	8,643.2		15.7	14.3	16.6	18.9

* *Provisional figures* ** *Approximate figures revised in mid-year* *** *Average annual rate*

(1) Including repairs

(2) Construction — capital expenses by building contractors

Source: Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook, Mid-Year Review, and Regional Estimates (61-206), Statistics Canada.

QUÉBEC — CAPITAL EXPENDITURES
manufacturing industries and year-by-year evolution

Industry	1970	1971	1972	1973*	1974**	***	71/70	72/71	73/72	74/73
	millions of dollars						percentage			
Foods and beverages	61.2	53.5	70.1	82.9	105.7		−12.6	31.0	18.3	27.5
Rubber	11.1	2.9	12.4	30.1	49.8		−73.9	327.6	142.7	65.4
Leather	2.6	2.5	5.0	3.1	3.1		− 3.8	100.0	−38.0	—
Textiles	44.7	39.0	47.7	49.0	57.5		−12.8	22.3	2.7	17.3
Clothing and knitted goods	16.4	20.0	25.1	24.2	22.5		22.0	25.5	− 3.6	− 7.0
Wood	17.3	18.6	36.0	44.0	57.8		7.5	93.6	22.2	31.4
Furniture	4.5	6.0	9.4	13.3	17.9		33.3	56.7	41.5	34.6
Paper and allied products	84.7	52.0	93.9	150.6	168.6		−38.6	80.6	60.4	12.0
Printing, publishing and allied industries	19.9	16.7	17.2	14.8	18.4		−16.1	3.0	−14.0	24.3
Primary metals	45.9	34.2	82.0	115.6	190.2		−25.5	139.8	41.0	64.5
Metal products	25.2	23.2	22.3	30.6	41.0		− 7.9	− 3.9	37.2	34.0
Machinery	8.8	10.3	9.2	9.4	23.3		17.0	−10.7	2.2	147.9
Transport equipment	24.6	15.1	20.5	21.8	27.2		−38.6	35.8	6.3	24.8
Electrical products	27.3	44.0	22.3	25.7	34.4		61.2	−49.3	15.2	33.9
Non-metallic mineral products	22.4	16.6	25.4	53.7	42.9		−25.9	53.0	111.4	−20.1
Petroleum and coal products	66.9	53.6	64.8	47.3	80.5		−19.9	20.9	−27.0	70.2
Chemicals and allied products	57.5	60.5	37.2	56.4	178.4		5.2	−38.5	51.6	216.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	82.6	77.1	89.8	107.8	143.2		− 6.7	16.5	20.0	32.8
Total	623.6	545.8	690.3	880.3	1,262.4		−12.5	26.5	27.5	43.4

** Provisional figures* *** Estimated figures revised at mid-year* **** Average annual rate*

Source: Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook, Mid-Year Review, and Regional Estimates (61-206), Statistics Canada.

QUÉBEC — SALARIED EMPLOYEES IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Industry	**1970**	**1971**	**1972**	**1973***	**1974****	**71/70**	**72/71**	**73/72**	**74/73**
			number				**percentage**		
Foods and beverages	61,080	59,700	58,572	59,465	59,833	– 2.3	– 1.9	1.5	0.6
Tobacco	6,318	6,027	5,798	5,805	5,791	– 4.6	– 3.8	0.1	– 0.2
Rubber	12,160	12,509	13,068	12,766	12,884	2.9	4.5	–2.3	0.9
Leather	14,057	13,483	13,435	13,876	13,958	– 4.1	– 0.4	3.3	0.6
Textiles	37,197	36,615	38,783	40,418	40,121	– 1.6	5.9	4.2	– 0.7
Knitted goods	14,372	14,517	15,152	15,617	15,744	1.0	4.4	3.1	0.8
Clothing	62,617	64,016	66,016	68,990	68,455	2.2	3.1	4.5	– 0.8
Wood	19,483	19,975	23,200	25,333	27,061	2.5	16.1	9.2	6.8
Furniture	16,777	17,648	18,918	20,585	21,444	5.2	7.2	8.8	4.2
Paper and allied products	43,743	42,125	41,988	41,241	46,247	– 3.7	– 0.3	–1.8	12.1
Printing, publishing and allied industries	22,166	22,367	23,625	25,229	24,625	0.9	5.6	6.8	– 2.4
Primary metals	26,184	25,291	25,103	27,495	30,112	– 3.4	– 0.7	9.5	9.5
Metal products	35,818	35,165	35,839	37,565	40,039	– 1.8	1.9	4.8	6.6
Machinery	14,873	12,656	14,243	15,635	17,792	–14.6	12.5	9.8	13.8
Transport equipment	34,042	31,133	29,676	29,596	28,054	– 8.5	– 4.7	–0.3	– 5.2
Electrical products	33,919	35,334	33,513	33,457	37,347	4.2	– 5.2	–0.2	11.6
Non-metallic mineral products	13,161	13,776	14,667	15,667	16,174	4.7	6.5	6.8	3.2
Petroleum and coal products	3,089	3,145	3,087	unknown	unknown	1.8	– 1.8	—	—
Chemicals and allied products	27,854	27,061	26,047	26,552	28,369	– 2.8	– 3.7	1.9	6.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	15,240	16,048	17,148	18,644	19,685	5.3	6.9	8.7	5.6
Total	514,150	508,591	517,878	536,520	556,981	– 1.1	1.8	3.6	3.8

* *Provisional figures* ** *Estimated figures*

Sources: Manufacturing Industries of Canada: Québec (31-205). General Review of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada (31-201). Statistics Canada. Direction de l'analyse et de la prévision économiques, Direction générale de la recherche et de la planification, M.I.C. (Department of Industry and Commerce, Québec).

QUÉBEC — AVERAGE WEEKLY SALARIES AND WAGES
manufacturing industries

Industry	1970	1971	1972	1973*	1974**	71/70	72/71	73/72	74/73
			dollars				percentage		
Foods and beverages	117.50	126.73	136.97	147.87	164.88	7.9	8.1	8.0	11.5
Tobacco	149.39	160.03	173.03	189.70	206.39	7.1	8.1	9.6	8.8
Rubber	115.80	125.98	131.84	141.74	156.76	8.8	4.7	7.5	10.6
Leather	80.32	87.06	93.84	99.25	110.27	8.4	7.8	5.8	11.1
Textiles	107.24	114.76	124.18	130.91	143.74	7.0	8.2	5.4	9.8
Knitted goods	83.31	91.22	98.78	108.77	120.30	9.5	8.3	10.1	10.6
Clothing	80.07	86.67	94.87	100.98	111.78	8.2	9.5	6.4	10.7
Wood	97.78	106.18	116.94	132.61	150.25	8.6	10.1	13.4	13.3
Furniture	102.71	110.72	117.48	124.93	139.30	7.8	6.1	6.3	11.5
Paper and allied products	151.44	163.69	177.60	187.91	214.40	8.1	8.5	5.8	14.1
Printing, publishing and allied industries	136.93	144.76	160.52	172.41	184.48	5.7	10.9	7.4	7.0
Primary metals	156.57	166.42	179.02	192.26	219.95	6.3	7.6	7.4	14.4
Metal products	133.24	142.10	153.13	161.08	177.83	6.6	7.8	5.2	10.4
Machinery	146.56	157.96	165.91	174.82	192.83	7.8	5.0	5.4	10.3
Transport equipment	144.13	156.52	167.63	180.17	203.41	8.6	7.1	7.5	12.9
Electrical products	140.08	153.32	161.42	169.30	190.46	9.5	5.3	4.9	12.5
Non-metallic mineral products	136.58	150.26	165.06	175.01	194.79	10.0	9.8	6.0	11.3
Chemicals and allied products	145.49	155.69	167.06	178.57	193.93	7.0	7.3	6.9	8.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	103.04	112.71	118.63	125.38	136.66	9.4	5.3	5.7	9.0
Manufacturing	122.82	131.92	141.79	151.17	169.16	7.4	7.5	6.6	11.9

** Provisional figures*   *** Estimated figures*

Sources: Employment, Earnings and Hours (72-002), Statistics Canada. Direction de l'analyse et de la prévision économiques, Direction générale de la recherche et de la planification, M.I.C. (Department of Industry and Commerce, Québec).

Atlas Hoist Body Inc., a dump body manufacturer which receives industrial development assistance.

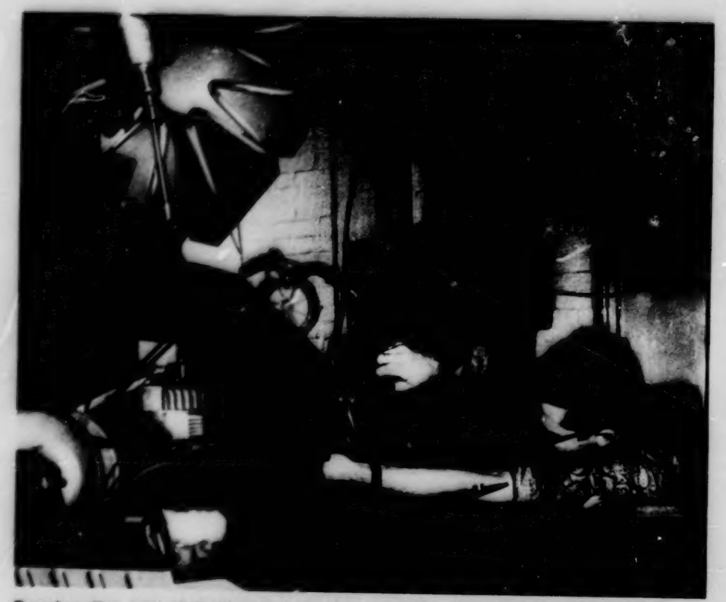
GROSS PRODUCTION VALUE
(in millions of dollars)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Agriculture	609.4	620.4	663.9	665.3*	649.5**
Forests (cutting)	321.4	308.4	330.5	347.6**	320.6**
Fishing and trapping	8.7	9.6	11.0	12.9	12.4*
Mines (extraction value)	589.0	554.5	568.6	597.6	576.6
Construction	2,543	2,552	2,696	2,789	3,253 *
Electrical energy	485.9	539.4	575.2	664.9	693.6

Source: Québec, The Economic Situation, 1971, ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce.

** Provisional figures*

*** Estimated figures*



Bombardier, one of Québec's largest companies, invented the snowmobile and is still the world's leading producer.

COMMERCE AND SERVICE ACTIVITIES

The Québec *ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce* (Department of Industry and Commerce), which was created in 1943, is composed of seven major branches: Industrial and Commercial Expansion, Industry, Services to Businesses, Research and Planning, the Québec Bureau of Statistics, Administration and Maritime Fisheries.

The department's main functions are to promote industry and commerce in any manner it sees fit, to collaborate with the federal government in the application of relevant laws and to suggest measures to promote the sale of Québec products in Canada and abroad.

Domestic Trade

Domestic trade covers all operations relative to commodities which reach the consumer through warehouse agencies and services, wholesalers and retailers, and financial establishments. It also includes such services as hotels, restaurants and cinemas.

(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANCE ACTS

(Projects approved as at March 31, 1972)

Program	**Number of projects**	**Investments $000**	**Premiums $000**
Regional Industrial Development Assistance Act	340	221,860	28,557
Program to stimulate the development of certain industries	37	33,094	4,610
Program for financial assistance to key industries	8	116,417	15,199
Total	385	371,371	48,366

Source: Service de la politique industrielle, ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce.

The value of retail sales in Québec was estimated at $11 billion in 1974, an increase of 14.8% over 1973. It should be noted that these figures include price increases which, ideally, should be excluded in order to obtain a true picture of the evolution of the volume of sales.

Foreign Trade

Québec exports to almost all parts of the world. Its principal client, needless to say, is the United States, which received over 60% of our exports in 1973.

Québec's other clients include, in order of importance, the United Kingdom, the German Federal Republic, Japan, the Netherlands, France and Italy.

The main products exported by Québec are newsprint, iron ore, copper, aluminum, vehicles and parts, asbestos, airplanes and parts, and timber. In 1973, the value of exports amounted to $4,231 million.

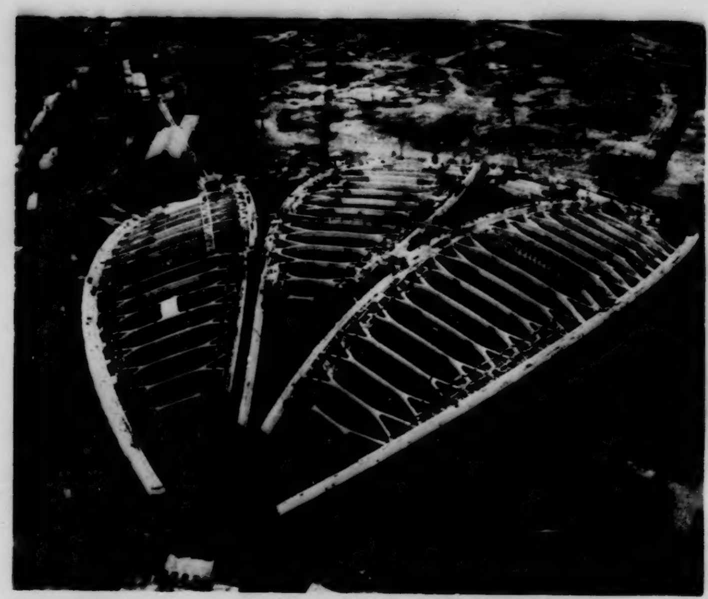
MONTRÉAL, THE METROPOLIS

> *". . . Montréal is an oasis in the heart of a traditionalist and rather puritan continent. Canadians and Yankees alike flock to Montréal to have a good time, enjoy a good meal, drink a good wine or simply get away from it all. . ."*
>
> **Jean Pellerin (10)**

In 1642, a straggling little village was born, a French outpost on the upper St. Lawrence, consecrated by its founders to the Virgin Mary. Perhaps a unique event in history, it was a mystical undertaking dedicated to the conversion of the natives. Ville-Marie became Montréal, nerve centre of industrial Québec. Since then, it has been rising, growing, expanding, clearly becoming one of the great cities of the world; it has manifestly opted for the "American" skyline.

In less than ten years, an area of 38.4 ha (95 acres) has been levelled in the heart of the city and given over to a gigantic complex of buildings — hotels and shopping centers, movie houses, exhibition halls, office buildings — all linked to the two main railway stations. A true city within a city, its various elements interconnected according to a coherent plan, the complex is served by a network of underground galleries and corridors, which is in turn connected to large sections of the rest of the city by 22.6 km (16 miles) of subway lines.

To facilitate access to this immense hive which cost several hundred million dollars to construct, a network of encircling routes was built, joining up with the Trans-Canada Highway on an east-west axis, and



The velodrome, a good example of Montréal's Olympic architecture.

the Laurentian Autoroute, the highway to the Eastern Townships and the routes to the New York State expressways on a north-south axis. With increased daring, it was decided to push the Trans-Canada Highway through the downtown area, in spite of a world-wide practice by which highways bypass densely populated areas. The Trans-Canada Highway plunges some 26 m (85 feet) below ground level and runs close to the biggest buildings in Canada, without in the least interfering with surface traffic even at rush hours. Thus an ultra-modern and independent network, whose construction required vast material resources, has been superimposed upon the traditional urban pattern of rather narrow and cluttered streets.

Through these major undertakings, Montréal has moved ahead of the times. Work was speeded up for Expo'67 and is still in progress throughout the metropolitan area in preparation for the 1976 Olympic Games.

More heterogeneous than Québec City's, Montréal's population includes almost 500,000 English-speaking people, accounting for 24 per cent of the 2,187,155 inhabitants (1971 census).

Forest operations.
(Photo. Paul & Lambert).

TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

The immensity of Québec is a known fact. Even today, there are barely 10 inhabitants per square mile (2.59 km²). The magnitude of the difficulties encountered by the planner faced with the task of developing such a sparsely populated territory can well be imagined.

At the beginning of the 17th century, the French colonizers discovered Québec's rare fur-bearing animals and seemingly limitless forests. For 200 years, economic life depended largely on agriculture and the fur trade. Only in the 19th century did it become clear that the future of Québec lay in the development of its underground resources, its forests and its waterways, as well as in stock farming and cultivation. The discovery and development of New Québec's mineral wealth in the 20th century have served to confirm the province's industrial potential.

For a long time development was held in check by the size of the territory, which has no comparison among European countries. Since, for all practical purposes, communications media were nonexistent, isolation reigned supreme along with its natural consequence, poverty. In addition, the public powers were extremely slow in adopting their role as a lever for economic activity.

Today, in order to accelerate the development of resources, the Québec government must intervene in the economic life, a common practice in most Western countries. Consequently, it has created several publicly owned companies and nationalized most of the private electric companies. It makes massive investments in the development of energy potential, develops industrial expansion services, contructs roads for access to resources and even builds mining towns. Although its presence is felt in certain sectors, the government does not necessarily impose itself and the private sector continues to play an essential part; the private and public sectors thus complement each other.

ENERGY

The energy sector plays a fundamental role in the growth of modern states both through the jobs it creates and the technical advances it makes possible.

Québec's particular geography and its gradual integration into North American socio-economic life have made it a major consumer of energy.

The government deals with the energy question through the *ministère des Richesses naturelles* (Department of Natural Resources). Steps were taken in the past to obtain a right of inspection in this domain. The broadening of the field of activity of the *Régie de l'électricité et du gaz* (Electricity and Gas Board) in 1960 and of Hydro-Québec in 1962 gave the government a definite say in matters concerning gas and electricity.

In 1969, this involvement was extended to another source of energy, petroleum. The creation of SOQUIP (Québec Petroleum Operations Company) made government participation possible in the exploration, production and refining as well as the distribution and sale of petroleum.

In 1970, the government of Québec decided to create an energy branch within the *ministère des Richesses naturelles* (Department of Natural Resources) to draw up and apply an energy policy.

Electricity

Electricity is the only major source of power which is entirely of domestic, i.e. Québec, origin. In 1973, it accounted for 20.39 per cent of the net total of power consumed.

Hydro-Québec's head office seen from the Royal Bank Building in Montréal. (Office du film du Québec).

Total electricity production increased from 43.6 billion kWh in 1958 to 80.2 billion kWh in 1973. Most of this is hydroelectric power. In 1973, for instance, 79.8 billion kWh or 99.5% of total production was hydroelectric power, which places Québec in the front rank of Canadian producers.

There are three groups of producers: Hydro-Québec, a public, paragovernmental service (72%), municipal and private services and industrial concerns.

In 1973, Québec exported 12.2 billion kWh, mostly to Ontario. During that same year, Québec imported 14 billion kWh from other Canadian provinces, in particular electricity from Newfoundland's Churchill Falls. Québec is Canada's second largest consumer of electricity.

Hydro-Québec, an enterprise of major importance for the development of Québec's territory, particularly as regards its energy potential, was created in 1944 to administer the private firm, Montréal

Light Heat and Power, and its affiliates which the government had decided to take over. With the nationalization of the remaining private firms in May 1963, Hydro-Québec progressed steadily as a producer and distributor of electricity. By October 31, 1976, it will have provided New Brunswick with 10 billion kWh and by May 31, 1977, it will have sold 37 billion kWh to Ontario. In addition, between 1977 and 1996, it will sell to the New York Power Pool (a consortium of private companies) any excess power the Québec network may have, to be used by the huge New York City complex. New York's peak consumption period occurs during the summer months because of the need for air conditioning, while Québec's is in the cold winter months. During the first five years of the agreement, Hydro-Québec will deliver 14.14 billion kWh while reserving certain rights in case Québec should need additional power.

Summary

The following is a synopsis of the net total of power consumed in Québec in 1973:

	Petroleum(1)	**Electricity**	**Gas (2)**	**Coal (3)**	**Total**
Net total in millions of Btu (10^6)	920,723,436	256,278,005	62,943,196	16,681,821	1,256,626,458
In percentage	73.27	20.39	5.01	1.33	100.00

Source: *Bilan énergétique du Québec (1958-1973) Eng. G.8 ministère des Richesses naturelles.*

(1) *Includes crude oil and the following products: aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, jet fuel, kerosene, diesel oil, light oil, heavy oil, oil coke, oil gas, liquefied petroleum gas and still gas*

(2) *Natural gas*

(3) *Including coke and coke oven gas*

Therefore, Hydro-Québec is now entirely responsible for the production and transmission of electricity, with the exception of the hydroelectric power produced for their own use by a few municipalities and some large firms. Although endowed with the powers of an ordinary company, Hydro-Québec also enjoys the same juridical prerogatives as the government: all its property belongs to Québec. Hydro-Québec invests about $350 million * a year in improving its equipment in order to fully satisfy the growing needs of all sectors of the economy.

As at December 31, 1973, Québec's installed capacity was 14.8 million kW and Hydro-Québec's (Churchill Falls excluded) was 11.1 million kW.

HYDROELECTRIC PRODUCTION
1930-1973

Year	Québec (in millions of kWh)	Percentage of Canadian production
1930	8,823	48.77
1940	16,011	53.18
1950	28,466	51.40
1960	50,433	44.06
1970	69,640	34.6
1973	79,091	40.86

Source: Electric Power Statistics (57-001 and 57-002).

* *Average for the last five years. In 1973, Hydro-Québec invested $550 million including the $229 million to finance the James Bay project.*

In addition to 48 hydroelectric powerhouses, Hudro-Québec also operates a number of small thermal power stations supplying isolated areas in the north. Tracy, Québec's only major thermal power station, situated near Sorel, began operations between 1966 and 1968. It operates on heavy oil and has an installed capacity of 600,000 kW. It is a stand-by station for peak periods. The Gentilly nuclear power station, southeast of Trois-Rivières, has an installed capacity of 250,000 kW and is used as a base-load plant.

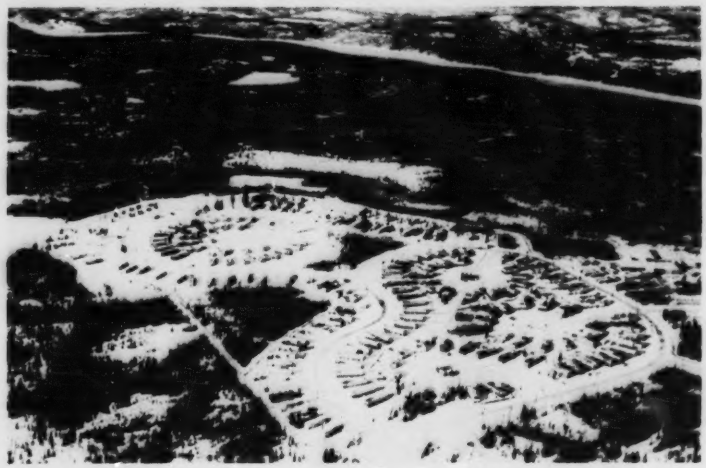
Hydro-Québec achieved a world first in 1965: the transmission of power over 735-kV lines which today constitute a network totalling 4,039.07 km (2,510.3 mi.) connecting the Manicouagan-Outardes complex to the main consumption centers at a distance of about 584 km (365 mi.).

In addition, under a major 65-year contract between the Québec company and the Churchill Falls (Labrador) Corporation, Hydro-Québec will receive most of the power produced by a 5,225,000-kW station now under construction. Deliveries began in December 1971, also over 735-kV lines, and will continue until 1976. The new power station, 1,120 km (700 mi.) northeast of Montréal, will have 11 generator groups and produce an annual average of 34.5 billion kWh.

Daniel Johnson Dam (Manic V), the most spectacular structure in the Outardes and Manicouagan rivers development project.
(Photo, Hydro-Québec).

Manicouagan - Outardes

The Outardes River and the Manicouagan River are two parallel watercourses, not far distant from each other, which flow from the Laurentian Plateau into the estuary of the St. Lawrence near Baie-Comeau, about 410 km (225 mi.) downstream from Québec City. Seven powerhouses are to be built with a total capacity of 5,476,010 kW. Of the three stations on the Outardes and the four stations on the Manicouagan, the most universally acclaimed is Manic V. At the height of construction there were 8,500 men employed on the site. The Daniel Johnson Dam, which dominates the complex, rises 215 m (703 ft.) from its deepest point; its principal arch could easily house the dome of St. Peter's in Rome. The crest length is 1,280 m (4,310 ft.), and the area of the reservoir is 2,000 km^2 (800 mi.^{2}), the fourth largest in the world.



The trailer village of Radisson near La Grande Rivière at James Bay.

The James Bay Development Corporation

The James Bay Development Corporation (JBDC) is a joint-stock company constituted in 1971. Its purpose is to promote and carry out the development and exploitation of natural resources in the James Bay region, giving priority to Québec interests. The JBDC may carry out its mandate directly or through its subsidiaries and with the collaboration of other economic and industrial agents. The government of Québec contributes to the company's finances by subscribing for $10 million worth of shares each year to form, at the end of 10 years, a capital stock of $100 million.

Some of the main objectives of the JBDC are to plan human development in the territory during and after the introduction of the hydroelectric installations; to protect the natural environment; to ensure that Québec draws as much economic profit as possible from the development; and to administer the territory, constituted as a municipality.

The company's main subsidiaries are concerned with five sectors of exploitation: electric energy, forests, mines, telecommunications and tourism. Other subsidiaries will be created as the need arises.

The year 1974 was notable for the completion of the major infrastructures required to develop the territory.

In 1973, a gravel surface was laid on the first 280 km (175 mi.) of the most important infrastructure, the Matagami-Radisson-Fort George road. The remaining section was suitable for heavy trucks. In 1974, the company completed the next 440 km (275 mi.) as well as the planned drainage works, in keeping with their timetable.

The gravel road cost $200 million and provided employment for some 6,000 men for two years. The last two bridges for the road were also completed in 1974, bringing the total number of such works terminated to twelve.

Another important step was taken to improve air service to the north when the 1,982 m (6,500 ft.) runway for the La Grande Rivière airport was surfaced.

The installation at Radisson of a 230-trailer park on La Grande Rivière represents a major step in the plan to build a city on that spot.

An intensive search for uranium deposits and a study begun in 1974 on the possibility of setting up a uranium enrichment plant are under way. This is a new sphere of activity, which might be called upon to play a particularly important role in the development of the territory.

Finally, in 1974, a protocol agreement was made between the Grand Council of the Crees of Québec (Amerindians) and the Northern Québec Inuit Association, on the one hand, and the government of Québec, the James Bay Development Corporation, the James Bay Energy Corporation, the Québec Hydro-Electric Commission (Hydro-Québec) and the government of Canada on the other. Negotiations will continue in 1975 in order to reach a final agreement.

Natural Gas

Québec's natural gas consumption represents about 5% of the total energy used. Most of this amount is imported from the Canadian West. In 1973, for instance, Québec received 67,853 million cubic feet of natural gas.

TransCanada PipeLines Limited has been transporting gas to Québec through its pipelines since 1958 and serves the Montréal, Hull and Rouyn-Noranda regions. Three different companies distribute the gas.

Québec produces some natural gas from a field at Pointe-du-Lac, near Trois-Rivières. In 1973, this field produced 197 million cubic feet, which represents approximately 0.007 per cent of Canadian production.

Petroleum

Since no commercially exploitable sources of crude petroleum have been discovered in Québec, the province's entire supply must be imported.

In 1973, 106 million barrels of crude petroleum were imported, 7.8 per cent more than in 1972. Most came from Venezuela (51%), the Middle East and North Africa (34%), and Nigeria (9%). In 1973, for the first time since the Borden line was established in 1959, Québec received 5 million barrels of crude petroleum from the Canadian West, which represents 2.6 per cent of total imports.

There are six refineries in Montréal and one in Québec City. As at December 31, 1973, production capacity had reached 608,500 barrels.

Crude petroleum is transported to the Montréal refineries via three pipelines from Portland, Maine (U.S.A.), with a total capacity of 535,000 barrels a day. The Québec City refinery is fed by tankers using the St. Lawrence Seaway.

In one year, 34.4 million barrels of petroleum energy products were imported from abroad and 51 million barrels were exported. In 1973, Québec consumed 160.3 million barrels, an increase of 6% over the amount consumed in 1972. In 1973, the petroleum consumed in four sectors accounted for 73.3 per cent of the total energy consumption: residential (22.6%), commercial (16.5%), transport (43.3%) and industrial (17.6%).

During that same year, Québec's financial output for petroleum and natural gas exploration dropped by 64% (13,762 m, or 5 wells, drilled in 1973, compared to 24,823 m, or 11 wells, in 1972).

TRANSPORTATION

Although the development of hydroelectric resources made a great contribution to economic progress in Québec, the organization of transportation and communications was no less important. The land is immense and its needs are considerable. When John Stuart Mill said that to produce was to move, he summarized the important role the transportation infrastructure plays in the economy, since commercial outlets give impetus to production.

Thanks to private initiative and energetic action by governments, Québec now possesses rapid, efficient transportation and communication networks. Distance and the rigors of the climate no longer represent insurmountable obstacles. Precipitation sometimes exceeds 3 m (120 inches) in winter, but powerful modern equipment makes snow removal so rapid that the inconveniences of winter in the St. Lawrence Valley, one of the snowiest regions in the world, are largely cancelled out.

Road Equipment

The number of automobiles rose from 7,413 in 1914 to 3,078,748 in 1973. These figures are based on automobile registration statistics from the *ministère des Transports* (Department of Transport). They include all types of vehicles, from private cars and buses to farm machinery and snowmobiles (there were some 236,600 snowmobiles by the end of 1974). This makes one realize the tremendous effort the department responsible must have made to gradually give the territory a road network adapted to the demands of modern transportation. There are some 10,000 bridges, 248 km (155 mi.) of toll highways, 6,452 km (4,033 mi.) of main roads, 11,430 km (7,143 mi.) of secondary roads and 72,192 km (45,120 mi.) of other roads, for a grand total of 90,074 km (56,295 mi.).

The Québec section of the Trans-Canada Highway has been completed; it measures 635 km (395 mi.) from the Ontario border to the New Brunswick border. It is undoubtedly the most important of Québec's major highways, since it links Québec City to Montréal, passing near many industrial regions south of the St. Lawrence.

Québec's civil engineers have produced many road works worthy of mention.

The Lafontaine Tunnel

A marvel of technology and creativity, this tunnel provides an exit from the Island of Montréal to the south shore of the St. Lawrence in the same direction as the Trans-Canada Highway and thus decongests the bridges which were once notorious for their traffic jams. Built at a cost of $75 million, it is the largest construction in prestressed concrete in North America. Its central section rests on the river bed under 24.4 m (80 ft.) of water, so that it in no way interferes with seaway and harbor traffic. It is 1.98 km (1.24 mi.) long and traffic is controlled in both corridors (three lanes in each direction) by closed-circuit television.

Statistics from the *ministère des Transports* (Department of Transport) show that, in 1973, the average number of vehicles going through each day reached 66,497. Eight years after its inauguration,

The Louis-Hippolyte Lafontaine Tunnel: the approaches to the tunnel on the Island of Montréal.
(Office du film du Québec).

the Lafontaine Tunnel remains a source of amazement to foreign delegations, engineers from all over the world, and the ordinary motorist taking advantage of the remarkable opportunity provided.

The Laviolette Bridge

The Laviolette Bridge, which carries the only road across the St. Lawrence between Montréal and Québec City, has linked Trois-Rivières to the south shore since December 1967. Measuring 2.69 km (1.68 mi.), it is the longest bridge in Québec. Its north and south approaches are almost as long as the metal structure itself. It has four lanes totalling 14.64 m (48 ft.) in width. It is characterized by a central arch of trusses with a span of 335.5 m (1,100 ft.); it rests on four caissons and the roadway is supported by 50 steel suspension cables, each about 8 cm (3 in.) in diameter. It has a clearance of 48.8 m (160 ft.) for maritime traffic. The Laviolette Bridge was built at a cost of $50 million. In 1973, the average traffic flow was 10,775 vehicles per day.

From left to right: the Pierre Laporte Bridge and the Québec Bridge seen from the south shore.
(Photo, Direction générale du tourisme, ministère du Tourisme, de la Chasse et de la Pêche).

The Pierre Laporte Bridge

From 1917 to the end of the 1920s, Québec City had the world's longest cantilever bridge. This became inadequate because of the increase in the number of cars and a new bridge was built. It was inaugurated at the end of 1970 and named after Pierre Laporte, the minister who was assassinated in October of that year. It is the longest suspension bridge in Canada, with a total length of 1,040 m (3,414 ft.) and a central span of 668 m (2,190 ft.) over the channel at a minimum height of 45.7 m (150.4 ft.) above high-water mark. Situated 8 km (5 mi.) west of the downtown area, parallel to the old bridge, the Pierre Laporte Bridge with its approaches, its cloverleaves and its auxiliary works is one of the principal elements of the capital's highway network. Its six traffic lanes with a capacity of 90,000 vehicles a day permit direct and rapid communication between the Trans-Canada Highway to the south and the peripheral highways to the north. It will be joined without difficulty to the Montréal-Québec highway now being built on the north shore of the St. Lawrence.

Landing strips at Dorval international airport.
(Office du film du Québec).

Air Lines

Thanks to air communications, Montréal is at the crossroads of the major commercial routes linking North America to Europe and Asia. Seventeen companies ensure the connection between Montréal, seat of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and of various international air transportation associations, and most of the major capitals and metropolises.

Montréal's Dorval International airport handles an average of about 96,000 flights (arrivals and departures) a year. Between 1963 and 1973, passenger traffic rose from 2.5 million to 7.5 million a year, which represents a 200 per cent increase.

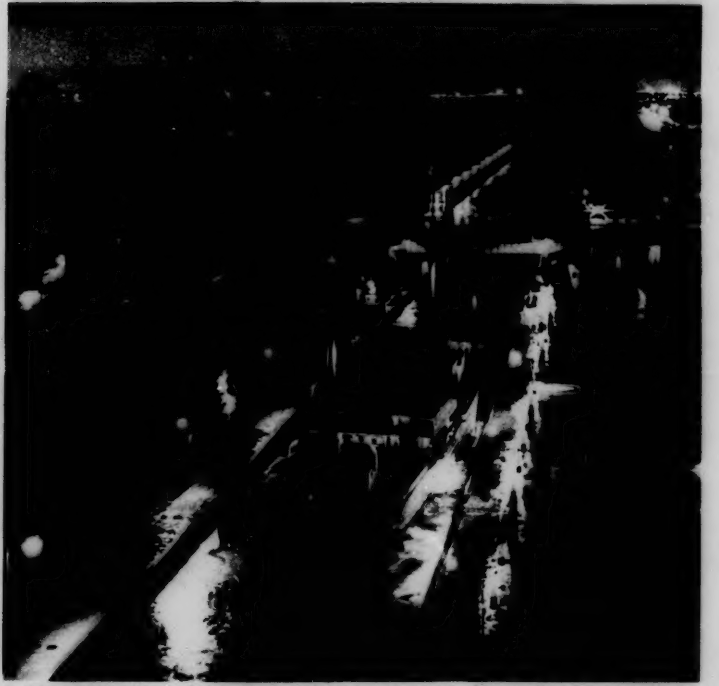
Québec's highly developed air transport infrastructure includes 64 airports and 220 controlled landing strips and sea-plane bases. The rest of the province, although less densely populated than the Montréal and Québec City regions, nevertheless possesses fairly extensive installations; it must not be forgotten that for many northern areas the airplane is still the only practical means of access. Various domestic lines serve this territory which includes New Québec and the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The new Mirabel Airport at Sainte-Scholastique.
(Graetz Bros. Ltd.).

The New Montréal Airport

In June 1970, construction was begun on a new international airport at Sainte-Scholastique north of Montréal; it was given the official name of Mirabel.

In Canada, the federal government is responsible for airports and air transportation. In view of the magnitude of the Mirabel project, however, and of its social and economic impact, the Québec government, by a special act adopted in June 1969, created a board for the development of the neighborhood of the new international airport. This agency, comprised of a team of specialists, was renamed SATRA (Regional Planning Department of the Airport District). SATRA completed its mandate at the end of 1973 and the *Office de planification et de développement* (Planning and Development Bureau) took over to set up a comprehensive development program in collaboration with several agencies and most of the government departments. The purpose of the program is to create a coherent unit of the airport and the region, derive maximum economic benefits from such an undertaking and reorganize the area.



A laker going through the St. Lambert locks on its way up the Seaway. In the background, Man and His World.
(Canadian Government Photo Centre).

As early as 1980, the Montréal-Mirabel international airport will be able to handle 10 million passengers a year. Moreover, it will make Québec's metropolis the largest and best-designed air freight transhipment center in eastern North America.

When completed, Mirabel will be a complete airport complex with an industrial park designed in such a fashion that the airplane, the factory and the warehouse will function as a unit. Planned solely with freight in mind, this park will facilitate import-export activity and the handling of finished products.

Mirabel, covering 35,612 ha, will be the largest of its kind ever built in North America (Dallas-Fort Worth: 7,000 ha). The new Charles-de-Gaulle airport covers only 3,000 ha. Mirabel was officially inaugurated in the fall of 1975, the ceremony marking the end of the first phase of the project. Construction will continue until the year 2000.

Seaways

The world's main shipping lines use the St. Lawrence, a large artery penetrating the heart of the continent and making it accessible to the merchant ships of every country. The channel permits ocean liners drawing 8.235 m (27 ft.) to travel the 3,540 km (2,200 mi.) separating Lake Superior from the Atlantic, the longest continental inroad in the world.

The Montréal harbor, the world's most important inland port, is open twelve months a year. Until recently it was immobilized by ice in winter, but it can now depend on several icebreakers which patrol the St. Lawrence between Montréal and a point below Québec City to free the channel and prevent the ice jams which once caused disastrous floods. The 130 basins and anchoring berths, the 24 km (15 mi.) of quays and docks, the 52 freight sheds, the grain elevators, cranes, and container gantries served almost 4,000 ships from all over the world in 1974 and handled some 24 million tons of merchandise. One of the most widely used ports in North America, Montréal serves a vast hinterland extending from the Atlantic to the Rockies which includes the huge agricultural regions of the Canadian prairies and the industrial areas of Québec, Ontario and the American Midwest. It influences a market of more than 60 million inhabitants and represents an annual capital income of some $250 million for the immediate vicinity.

The port of Québec handled 1,740 ships in 1974, including 481 ocean liners; 13,929,997 tons of hydrocarbons, cereals, ores and other merchandise were transhipped. Finally, 30.5 million tons of ore from New Québec were shipped from Sept-Iles in 1974 and 8.5 million tons were loaded at Port-Cartier. Both of these ports are on the lower North Shore of the St. Lawrence.

The Railroads

The Québec network is 8,220 km (5,138 mi.) long, not counting shunting or railway yard tracks, small sidings and the extremely important industrial feeders. This represents 11.9 per cent of the 68,804 km (43,003 mi.) of tracks in Canada.

Two big companies share most of the netwook stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific: Canadian National Railways (a federal government-owned company) and Canadian Pacific Railways (a private company). Their administrative divisions do not coincide with the provincial borders and, consequently, it is rather difficult to give precise statistics on passenger and freight traffic in Québec. Nevertheless, an idea of passenger rates may be had from the Montréal-Québec trip (260 km — 163 mi.) which takes about three hours and costs $8.25 (1975) on the quietest travelling days.

Québec is served by two railway companies: the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific.

The railroad plays an essential role in industrial and mining development, allowing an increased volume of our natural resources to be transported to factories for processing. Some very large companies own railway lines for their private use. There are seven such lines totalling 640 km (400 mi.); they are under the jurisdiction of the *Commission des transports du Québec* (Québec Transport Commission). Some are extremely important, such as that of Québec Cartier Mining on the lower North Shore of the St. Lawrence, which transports up to 10 million tons of ore annually. It should be added that these lines serve Québec only and have a clearly defined purpose.

Urban and Interurban Transportation

The most talked-about undertaking in urban transportation in recent years is the Montréal Métro. Inaugurated on October 14, 1966, it is already known for its speed and its aesthetic and practical nature. At present it consists of three lines, one of which measures 5.1 km (3.17 mi.) and goes under the islands of Sainte-Hélène and Notre-Dame in the St. Lawrence (the Expo '67 islands), at a depth of 36.57 m (120 ft.). With its 26 modern stations, each different from the other, and its 41 nine-car trains which roll on tires and accommodate 1,440 passengers each, the Métro forms part of the underground city growing in the heart of the downtown area. During rush hours, there is a train every 2.5 minutes. Constructed at a total cost of $213.7 million, the Métro system complements the surface network and is under the same administration. At the end of 1971, work on an eastward extension of line 2 was begun with government funds. These funds, which will

(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

amount to $700 million spread over ten years, will be used for the general development of the underground network.

According to the figures published by Statistics Canada, there were 40 urban and 100 interurban public carriers in Québec in 1974 which answered the official questionnaires. The data collected show that there were 23,841,399 passengers that year for total receipts of $23,019,983. Total receipts from operations amounted to $24,704,785 when income from delivery services associated with passenger transportation was included.

COMMUNICATIONS

Created in December 1969, the *ministère des Communications* (Department of Communications) has two main objectives: 1 — to ensure constant communication between the government and the people and between governmental departments and bodies; 2 — to encourage and maintain a Québec communications system, integrated into the extra-territorial and international systems. This policy is essential to the development of Québec, its schools and its culture and must be included in its priorities. Only in this way will the continuation and normal development of Québec society as a dynamic member of the Canadian and North American community be ensured.

Québec already possesses electronic communications media whose coefficient of use is one of the highest in the world: the telephone, cable, broadcasting, teleprinter, audio-visual and computer systems are all very highly developed.

Cable Television

Québec's cable television compagnies, which have been made into public services by the legislature, are fully exploiting their unique role as a multiple-program medium particularly well suited to community expression, yet able at the same time to offer users a wide variety of programs from various sources.

Born of the fundamental need of certain communities for a minimum of audio-visual services they could not obtain otherwise, these companies quickly discovered that they could play an important role by offering communities the means of expressing their distinctive character. Often on a small scale, sometimes amateurish, these community programs quickly demonstrated their importance; the legislature recognized their right to existence in a regulation which obliges all cabledistribution companies to devote one channel primarily to programs produced by and for the community.

Some particularly well-organized companies even devote several channels to community expression of one form or another without depriving their subscribers of a wide choice of regular programs: certain regions of Québec can tune in to 30 television stations, thanks to cable television.

Today, Québec's 143 cabledistribution networks serve some two and a half million subscribers. Their services are available to 40 per cent of the population.

Québec's cable television users have an open window on the world, a world that now includes the daily life of their own community.

The Telephone

As regards telephone communications, Quebeckers are especially privileged. Over 3 million telephones, 98% of which are linked to an automatic exchange, facilitate communications among the 6 million Quebeckers in the province.

Since most of these telephones are connected to North America's automatic long-distance network, Québec's subscribers are also able, at any time, to reach over 150 million telephone numbers in North America, without operator assistance.

The equipment of the 28 telephone companies serving the province is compatible and the installations are interconnected so that, as far as the subscriber is concerned, there is only one telephone network. It enables him to make and receive, at any time, the calls necessary to his social, cultural and economic well-being.

Québec's telephone companies are privately owned but remain under the supervision and control of the government. In exchange for exclusive rights over a territory, they must offer uninterrupted top-quality service at reasonable rates to the entire population.

With very few exceptions, any resident of Québec may obtain telephone service within 48 hours of his requesting the company for a subscription. A breakdown in service is generally repaired within 24 hours.

It is therefore not surprising that, year after year, Quebeckers number among the greatest users of the telephone in the world. Technical communication media are, after all, intended to serve people!

Satellites

In January 1969, Québec signed a letter of intent with France concerning studies on the construction of a Franco-Québec satellite for educational and cultural exchanges. This idea was gradually abandoned in favor of the eventual use of the Franco-German satellite Symphonie.

During his visit to Paris on December 5, 1974, Québec's prime minister stressed Québec's interest in satellite communications and in particular in the entire Symphonie project. It was agreed that within the framework of existing commitments, France and Québec together would identify the possible uses of Symphonie, establish the terms of cooperation in that field and consider the problems raised by the installation of the infrastructures necessary for such cooperation.

On December 19, 1974, the satellite Symphonie was successfully launched.

The Franco-Québec experimental teleconferences planned within the framework of the instant satellite communications program between France and Québec (Comminsat-Frabec) for 1975, as a continuation of those which took place in 1974, may use Symphonie as soon as technically possible.

Moreover, negotiations on the exchange of broadcasts are continuing between France and Québec in order to determine the technical terms of an agreement between the *Office de radio-télédiffusion du Québec* (the Québec Broadcasting Bureau) and France's *Institut audio-visuel*, one of the new agencies resulting from the reform of the *Office de radio-télévision française*.

(Photo. André Claude).

NATURAL RESOURCES

It was once believed that Québec had, in the main, an agricultural vocation. There have always been men, however, who kept sight of the great variety of natural resources which must be concealed in such a vast territory. These prophets were often considered dreamers, but today's realities prove that they were right.

Industries which process surface and underground resources account for perhaps half of Québec's production (gross national product), for Québec abounds in such natural resources, the extent of which has not even been determined.

Mines

Québec is still a long way from knowing the extent of its mineral reserves. It is known for a fact, however, that they are sufficient to support major industrial expansion for many years while supplying a considerable flow of exports.

(The International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.).

The future of the mining sector is more than promising. Intense activity reigns in the fields of exploration and exploitation in inhabited areas as well as in the heart of the almost virgin land of New Québec.

In 1920, mineral production did not exceed $28 million. In 1955, it reached $388 million, in 1965, $721 million, and, in 1974, $1,152 million which means that the value of production is forty times greater than it was in 1920. This rather spectacular rate of growth is the result of the discovery of extensive metal ore deposits in the northwest and in the vast uninhabited regions of the central and northern zones. Every year, prospectors stake out 30,000 to 40,000 mining claims which are always of interest to the major mining companies.

About forty metallic and non-metallic substances make the earth's crust a source of wealth. In 1973, mines provided over 25,215 jobs which cost the industry $256,462,000 in salaries.

Québec is the world's largest producer of asbestos, and among the top producers of iron ore, copper, zinc and gold. Moreover, Québec is the only Canadian producer of columbium, lithium, titanium dioxide, ochre, feldspar and dolomite (magnesian limestone).

PRINCIPAL MINERALS
(production in 1973*)

Metallic minerals		
Iron (ore) (3)	12,672,875 t (m)	13,970,758 t.
Zinc (4)	139,395 t (m)	153,672 t.
Copper (4)	148,874 t (m)	164,120 t.
Silver	97 t (m)	3,430,796 oz
Gold (3)	14 t (m)	482,564 oz
Lead	1,226 t (m)	1,352 t.
Nickel	377 t (m)	416 t.
Bismuth	1 t (m)	1,134 lb.
Cadmium	123 t (m)	270,518 lb.
Cobalt	—	—
Columbium (1)	1,481 t (m)	1,632 t.
Molybdenum	—	—
Selenium (2)	123 t (m)	271,119 lb.
Tellurium (2)	28 t (m)	62,772 lb.
Non-metallic minerals		
Asbestos (2)	1,377,529 t (m)	1,518,608 t.
Feldspar	—	—
Peat moss (2)	129,440 t (m)	142,697 t.
Quartz (3)	638,409 t (m)	703,791 t.

1 — Only producer in Canada
2 — Largest producer in Canada
3 — Second largest producer in Canada
4 — Third largest producer in Canada
** Preliminary figures*

MANPOWER AND SALARIES IN THE MINING SECTOR

	Primary	+	Secondary**	=	Total
Manpower	20,384		4,831		25,215
Salaries (thousands of $)	207,609		48,853		256,462

*** Including the Gaspé, Noranda and Sorel foundries (I.L.O.), C.E.Z., iron ore mine termini and C.C.R. — Statistics Canada.*

Metalliferous substances — iron ore, copper, zinc and gold — make up the major portion of Québec's metal production. Geologists, moreover, estimate that Québec's iron ore deposits, which contain some 4 billion tons, are among the richest in the world. The principal known deposit is about 640 km (400 mi.) long and 24 to 80 km (15 to 50 mi.) wide with its center at Schefferville.

Québec ranks first among the Canadian provinces in aluminum production. In 1972, its five plants had an annual production capacity of 910,000 tons whereas production in the rest of Canada did not exceed 300,000 tons. Québec plants treat bauxite imported principally from Guyana and Surinam (Dutch Guiana).

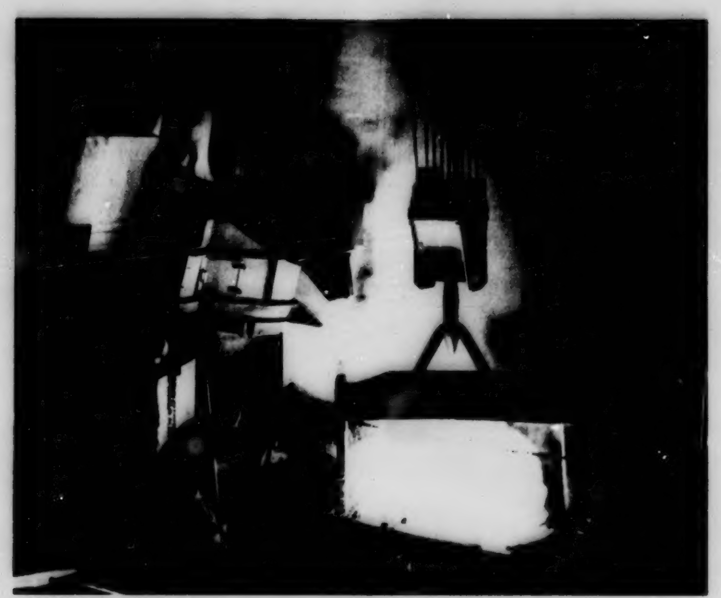
Québec's major objectives in the field of mining consist in discovering new resources and intensifying applied research. Besides revising mining legislation, the government has created one state-owned company, SOQUEM (the Québec Mining Exploration Company), and one mixed company, SAREP (the Acadian Petroleum Research Company). In 1970, it created another state-owned undertaking, SOQUIP (the Québec Petroleum Operations Company).

SOQUEM is considered the most important mining exploration company in Canada. It now receives between $3 million and $4 million a year from the government. Officially, it began operations on November 1, 1965, and it has made agreements with several private companies with a view to mining ore deposits. In 1974, SOQUEM made two important discoveries. It found zinc on the property of Louvem, a mining company which is one of its subsidiaries, and a vein of gold of about 4 million tons belonging jointly to Silver Stack and SOQUEM.

SAREP was created following an agreement between Hydro-Québec and an oil company. It was constituted in December 1966, and hopes for public participation in the eventual exploitation of two particularly vital resources: petroleum and natural gas. Operating permits issued to Hydro-Québec cover the entire Québec section of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and part of the river, a total area of 32,750,718 ha (80,933,910 acres).

SOQUIP, on the other hand, has acquired all the permits formerly held by Hydro-Québec within the framework of SAREP, except those involving the Magdalen Islands.

Since 1970, it has acquired a mining domain covering 39 million acres, 28.7 million of which it is exploring alone, and 10.3 million acres of which it is exploring in collaboration with 10 private companies. Between 1970 and 1973, SOQUIP drilled six wells, two of which led to the discovery of natural gas, but not, unfortunately, in commercial quantities.



SIDBEC-DOSCO
(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

SIDBEC-DOSCO

The mining industry is obviously far from having exhausted its possibilities. The amount of capital invested in the industry is proof of the hopes placed in it. Only a small portion of the ore, however, is processed on the spot. Québec is endeavoring to remedy this situation which is why, towards the end of 1964, the government created SIDBEC (Sidérurgie du Québec), whose primary objective is to study and take all necessary steps to provide Québec with an integrated steel industry. In December 1968, SIDBEC acquired a controlling interest in a private company, Dominion Steel & Coal, known as DOSCO. This company, which owned four plants (three in Québec and one in Ontario), provided a ready-made nucleus for the new industry SIDBEC proposed to set up. With this acquisition, it possessed from the beginning a relatively large market, a team of able technicians and basic installations which had only to be modernized and developed. This first stage (the acquisition of DOSCO, the increase in the primary steel production capacity and the renovation of existing equipment) required a capital investment of about $150 million.

SIDBEC-DOSCO supplies a variety of products: billets, bars, wire rod, concrete bars, toothed reinforcing bars, steel shapes, slabs, hot-rolled or cold-rolled plate and tube sheeting. These products can in turn be processed by the different plants of the group into girders and other construction pieces: tubes, bolts, nuts, rivets, nails, wire and soldered netting.

In 1972, SIDBEC-DOSCO took a giant step forward in the realization of its objectives. In June, it inaugurated an electric steel plant, probably the most modern of its kind. This steel plant has two very high voltage electric furnaces which use the continuous casting process and have an initial processing capacity of 500,000 tons; they are fed with scrap iron as well as with metallized iron (iron sponge).

At the end of the same year, a reduction plant was inaugurated; it produces iron sponge by removing the oxygen from iron oxide pellets. It is the first ironworks in Canada and the fourth in the world to use this process. The installations are near the electric steelworks at Contrecoeur on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, east of Montréal. They make Québec independent of the foreign primary steel market.

At the end of 1974, SIDBEC-DOSCO had 3,700 employees and its sales figures amounted to some $180 million.

During the summer of 1974, the government of Québec decided to increase its capital stock in SIDBEC by $103 million, bringing its total participation to $199 million and thus approving the second phase of the company's expansion.

One of SIDBEC-DOSCO's objectives is to increase the annual minimum capacity of the Contrecoeur steelworks from 600,000 tons to about 1,300,000 tons and the annual capacity of the reduction plant from about 350,000 to 1,000,000 tons of reduced ore. In addition, it will:

- build a pellet unit attuned to production in the reduction plant;
- build an ore concentration plant for producing a superconcentrate suitable for the pellet plant and the reduction procedure;
- improve existing installations for unloading, stocking and handling iron ore.

Another of SIDBEC-DOSCO's objectives involves almost all the equipment at Contrecoeur and in the Montréal plant. The directors expect the main installations to be in operation by the end of 1976. Everything should be producing at full capacity sometime in 1977.

A slasher at work.
(Office du film du Québec).

The Forests

The Québec forests, which are not all of equal value, cover an area of 1,150,737 km² (444,300 mi.²). The commercial forest, which does not include the taiga where the wood has no market value, covers 772,079 km² (298,100 mi.²) or half the territory. The wooded area is, in fact, the size of France and Great Britain or Norway and Sweden together. The accessible productive area is somewhat smaller, but nevertheless considerable, measuring 535,871 km² (206,900 mi.²). Almost all the commercial forest is part of the public domain (699,818 km² or 270,200 mi.²); the remainder is made up of private forests (72,261 km² or 27,900 mi.²).

The Harvest

In 1973-74, about 30 million m³ of wood covering an area of 4,000 km² were harvested. The gross value of this raw material amounted to $345 million; 70% of the volume cut, i.e. 21 million m³, was pulpwood, the remainder going to the sawmills and veneer plants.

Over 21 million m³ were cut in the public forests, of which 12 million m³ went to pulp and paper mills, and 9 million to sawmills and veneer plants. Felling operations employed 15,600 forest workers at a cost of $162 million in salaries, not taking into account employees involved in related activities, such as supervision, measuring, equipment maintenance and wood transportation.

Private forests, although limited by comparison with public forest land, sometimes constitute the sole source of supplies for certain plants. They produced 9 million m³ destined almost exclusively for pulp and paper mills.

In Québec, pulp and paper is the most productive branch of the industry and the largest as regards capital investment, employment, hydraulic energy consumption, transportation and various services. It is in the front rank of Canada's export industries; its production value reaches almost $900 million. Québec exports nearly four million tons or four-fifths of all it produces; it accounts for 12½% of the world's pulp and paper exports. This branch produces chemical or mechanical pulp, newsprint, book paper, writing paper, kraft paper, cardboard and building and thermal insulating panels.

Plants processing wood by-products have great economic importance since they provide more than one-third of total exports. Sawn timber and veneer wood (veneer and plywood) are second only to pulp and paper as wood by-products.

PAPER AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES (1967-1971)

Year	Number of plants	Shipments in millions of dollars	Number of employees	Weekly earnings
1967	214	1,147	43,018	124.30
1968	209	1,191	42,480	132.40
1969	208	1,317	43,986	142.09
1970	unknown	1,351	43,743	151.44
1971	unknown	1,373	41,974	164.78

Source: Bureau de la statistique du Québec.

The lumber industry includes sawmills, and manufacturers of railroad ties, laths, staves, hoops and clapboards. It has advanced a long way since the far-off days when shipwrights came to the shores of the St. Lawrence to obtain the wood required for shipbuilding.

In addition, the forests are important in that they provide an opportunity for healthy recreation. A paradise of fish and game in season, they offer many opportunities for the enjoyment of outdoor life. The government, in answer to the population's growing partiality for excursions and camping, is trying to abolish or limit certain privileges held by private interests and facilitate access to the land for all Quebeckers. It is in this spirit, too, that the *ministère des Terres et Forêts* (Department of Lands and Forests) is creating nature study and ecological centers.

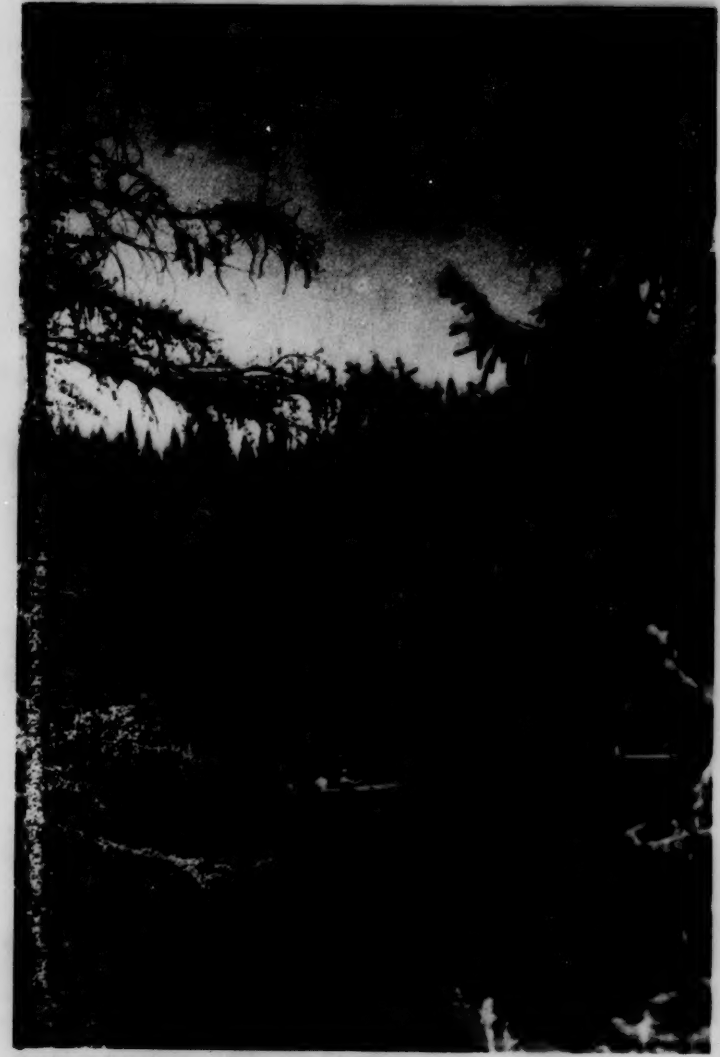
Forest fires are another of the government's concerns. In 1974, there were 963 such fires, which ravaged about 56,000 ha (140,000 acres). Québec uses Canso water bomber planes and CL-215s, the latter developed by Canadair, a Montréal airplane manufacturer, to fight forest fires. A number of different countries are interested in Québec's methods of combating forest fires from the air.

The government is increasing the productivity of its 16 nurseries; in 1974 it planted 35 million saplings.

LUMBER INDUSTRY (1969)

	Number of plants	**Shipments in thousands of dollars**	**Number of employees**	**Hourly wages of production workers ($)**
Sawmills and shingle mills	556	183,041	10,083	1.80
Veneer and plywood mills	27	43,183	2,853	1.76
Doors, frames and planing	346	80,397	4,188	1.98
Miscellaneous	162	56,407	4,101	unknown
Total	1,091	363,028	21,225	
Average				1.82

Source: Catalogue 31-205 — Statistics Canada.



Québec's forests are a fishing and hunting paradise.
(Direction générale du tourisme).

AGRICULTURE

> *"... A distinction must be made between land ripe for cultivation and land which must be cleared for cultivation; the first invites the hand of the farmer, while the latter requires the work of a pioneer. In the Canadian East, the farmer is an* habitant; *he has been working the same soil since the early days of French colonization..."*
>
> **André Siegfried (11)**

The Agricultural Population

Although not a phenomenon confined to Québec, the rural exodus has had a profound effect in the province. In 1941, there were 839,000 people in rural districts, 25.2% of the total population. By the end of 1971, this number had fallen to 335,000 or 5.6% of the total population. As the industrial economy develops, this trend will continue and by 1977 there will be only 74,000 agricultural workers, 2.7% of the labor force.

Production

Dairy farming remains Québec's principal agricultural activity. Other productions include:

animal husbandry: dairy cows, beef cattle, hogs, sheep, fur-bearing animals, poultry and bees;

field crops: fodder, cereals (oats, wheat, barley, corn), potatoes, tobacco, sugar beets, flaxseed and soybeans;

truck farming: almost entirely concentrated on the fertile lands of the Montréal plain: carrots, onions, corn, cucumbers, peas, beans and tomatoes;

fruit growing: apples, strawberries, raspberries and blueberries;

maple products: because of the abundance and quality of its maple groves, Québec is renowned for its maple products and is the world's foremost producer.

A scene at Québec's Saint Roch market.
(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

Present trends indicate an increased regrouping of farms, which will result in a drop in their numbers but will increase their profit-earning capacity. In 1971, there were 41,035 commercial farms out of a total of 61,257 and 52,838 farmers owned their farms. Farms in Québec vary greatly in area and equipment. Statistics can only indicate averages: 28.7 ha (70.8 acres) of cultivated land, 11.3 ha (27.9 acres) of grazing land and 20.5 ha (50.6 acres) of woodland on an area of 71.3 ha (176.3 acres) per farm. Cleared areas total 2,610,183 ha (6,449,992 acres) of which approximately one-fourth are on the Montréal plain alone. Because of its fertile soil and the variety of crops and livestock, this area, of prime importance, feeds half of the population. However, accelerated urbanization is slowly swallowing up the best land.

For a long time, agriculture remained stationary in spite of sustained efforts to promote loyalty to the land and farming as a vocation. Over the past few decades, however, it has undergone marked changes. In

AREA OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

1971-1974

	Hectares		**Acres**	
Crop	**1971**	**1974**	**1971**	**1974**
Wheat	15,297	24,281	37,800	60,000
Oats	360,165	252,925	890,000	625,000
Barley	11,331	21,448	28,000	53,000
Rye	1,538	809	3,800	2,000
Flaxseed	3,359	—	8,300	—
Mixed grains	39,659	50,585	98,000	125,000
Grain corn	50,585	66,772	125,000	165,000
Buckwheat	3,116	4,047	7,700	10,000
Peas, dry	445	202	1,100	500
Beans, dry	445	405	1,100	1,000
Potatoes	26,709	21,448	66,000	53,000
Root crops	1,416	1,416	3,500	3,500
Tame hay	1,351,631	1,082,519	3,340,000	2,675,000
Fodder corn	44,515	65,558	110,000	162,000
Sugar beets	3,278	2,307	8,100	5,700
Tobacco	4,047	3,804	10,000	9,400 (1)
Pasturage	855,898	647,488	2,115,000	1,600,000
Vegetables	36,868	35,737	91,100	88,310

(1) In 1973

Source: Grandes cultures 1974
Superficie en légumes 1974
Bureau de la statistique du Québec.

LIVESTOCK AS AT JUNE 1, 1971 AND JUNE 1, 1974

	1971	**1974**
Horses	40,000	39,000 (1)
Cattle	1,958,000	1,937,000
Dairy cows	1,022,000	930,000
Miscellaneous	936,000	1,007,000
Sheep	90,000	71,000
Hogs	1,315,000	1,300,000
Poultry (hens and chickens)	21,530,000	23,932,000 (1)

(1) In 1973

Source: Bovins, chevaux, moutons, porcs, volailles, Bureau de la statistique du Québec.

(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

40 years, from 1931 to 1971, the area of the average farm increased from 51.5 to 71.3 ha (127.3 to 176.3 acres) and the capital from $6,452 to $35,918.90.

Farm woodland — timber and maple groves — covers 1,254,000 ha (3.1 million acres). In 1973, 10,396,473 liters (2,287,000 gal.) of maple syrup, 124,737 kg (275,000 lb.) of sugar and 169,189 kg (373,000 lb.) of taffy were produced, representing a total value of $16.5 million for farmers and 94.3% of Canadian production.

Total assets of Québec farms amounted to $2.8 billion in 1973. In 1974, cash income from farm operations came to $1,110,263,000; stock breeding yielded the greatest profits: $852,822,000.

LIVESTOCK REVENUE — 1971-1974
(in thousands of dollars)

	1971	1974
Cattle and calves	107,896	89,244
Hogs	84,438	175,330
Sheep and lambs	886	1,230
Dairy products	261,300	392,606
Poultry	80,837	146,837
Eggs	28,833	39,455
Other livestock or products	5,028	8,120
Total	569,218	852,822
Forest and maple products	10,307	25,175
Other revenue (1)	51,697	111,048
Grand total	631,222	989,065

(1) Supplementary payments and deficiency payments to the dairy industry.
Source: (21-001) Statistics Canada.

Agricultural Fairs

During the summer a series of regional fairs is held in the main agricultural areas. These fairs culminate in the Québec City exhibition which is by far the most important. It has been held annually for over 60 years and lasts about ten days, beginning around Labor Day (the first Monday of September). Over the years, Expo-Québec has evolved from an agricultural fair into a younger, more modern, more universal commercial exhibition. Far from denying its origins, it continues to place great emphasis on agriculture, agricultural products and farmers. The grand prizes of the Order of Agricultural Merit are awarded on this occasion for the best products and the finest specimens of Québec livestock, and to the most enterprising farmers.

The government provides appropriations, subsidies and financial assistance for farm improvement, the purchase of agricultural machinery and chemical fertilizers, the transportation of seed grain, the development of new crops, the raising of new breeds and the transportation of livestock for slaughter. Farmers may take advantage of agronomy courses and the agricultural research being done in various places, particularly at the faculty of agriculture and food sciences of Laval University in Québec City, to obtain further training. There are also several agricultural schools and many adult education projects for young farmers.

The *ministère de l'Agriculture* (Department of Agriculture) is carrying out many programs to give a new impetus to Québec agriculture: amalgamation of pasteurization plants, contributory animal health insurance, promotion of artifical insemination, promotion of cattle, hog and sheep raising, development of truck farms and fruit crops on the Montréal plain, agricultural reorganization in the northwest and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean regions, and promotion of land improvement (mechanized work). A zoning plan for arable land and an integrated development plan for the agro-food industry are also being prepared.

Québec's agricultural sector, like that of many countries, is going through a difficult period. However, despite a steady decrease in the number of farmers, the total value of production is on the rise: in 1974, it exceeded $1.2 billion, but even this figure does not convey the true significance of agriculture in the economic life of the province.

Contributory Animal Health Insurance

Livestock accounts for 75% of the total agricultural production and annually provides farmers with a gross income of almost $900 million. It is therefore imperative that the health of livestock be protected and that a series of measures be adopted to ensure economic viability. Contributory Animal Health Insurance includes a shared-cost program which facilitates access to veterinary services. The department also makes certain complementary services available to stockbreeders. A distribution center for veterinary medicines serves as an intermediary between pharmaceutical companies and veterinarians; it helps reduce the price of medication and fight the irrational use of costly medication which is often useless and sometimes harmful.

The Crop Insurance Board

The *Régie de l'assurance-récolte* (Crop Insurance Board) offers farmers the advantages of up-to-date legislation enabling them to insure their field and commercial crops against the harmful effects of various natural elements.

The Agricultural Marketing Board

The *Régie des marchés agricoles* (Agricultural Marketing Board) coordinates the various phases involved in marketing agricultural products so that the results will be as advantageous as possible for the farmer without harming the interests of the consumer. It collaborates with buyers and producers in setting up joint programs for marketing agricultural products and seeing that they function smoothly.

Unloading herring in the Magdalen Islands.
(Office du film du Québec).

The Québec Farm Credit Bureau

The *Office du crédit agricole* (Farm Credit Bureau), created in 1936, is responsible for applying farm credit legislation in such a way that farmers are able to obtain the financial resources they require in order to constantly adapt their operations to the growing demands of modern agriculture.

The Saint-Bruno Packing Plant

The Saint-Bruno packing plant was built in 1966 and, in 1972, became the responsibility of the *ministère de l'Agriculture* (Department of Agriculture). The board of directors received a mandate to continue and develop operations and to establish a coherent policy for sponsoring, promoting and developing Québec's blueberry industry. This crop is grown on a large scale in the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean area, and consequently plays an important role in the region's economy. The plant is also being considered for the processing of other agricultural products and foodstuffs.

The Sugar Refinery

The sugar refinery, situated in Saint-Hilaire (Verchères), east of Montréal on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, was created by the government in 1943 to develop the sugarbeet industry. The refinery sells raw sugar, pulp and molasses. In 1971-72, the refinery's turnover exceeded $3 million; the plant employs more than 100 people on a permanent basis and almost 200 casual employees during the production period.

Commercial Fishing

In 1971, Québec fishermen caught 108,862 t (240 million pounds) of fish in the immense body of water formed by the St. Lawrence River, its estuary and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The increase in the number of fish caught offshore — mainly ground fish whose processing requires large manpower resources — is reflected in the market value of the processed products which rose from $23.4 million in 1970 to $25.4 million in 1971.

There are about 1,000 offshore fishermen. They use trawlers built of wood or metal which have a capacity of between 15 and 150 tons.

PRINCIPAL SPECIES CAUGHT (1971)

Species	**Quantity** **(Tonnes)**	**(Millions of pounds)**	**Market value (in thousands of $)**
Cod	25,623.4	56.49	7,295.5
Herring	43,535.8	95.98	2,774.3
Redfish	30,603.9	67.47	6,491.9
Salmon	104.3	0.23	282.0
Lobster	1,106.8	2.44	2,908.8
Plaice	3,755.7	8.28	962.9
Halibut	163.3	0.36	185.3
Mackerel	272.2	0.60	53.8
Haddock	18.1	0.04	6.0
Smelt	381.1	0.84	174.5

Source: Division des pêches maritimes, Bureau de la Statistique du Québec, ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce.

Assistance from the government for maritime fisheries consists of loans for construction and dry dock repairs, subsidies for the purchase of inshore boats and fishing tackle, as well as technical assistance of various types. The government also assumes responsibility for making stock inventories, for using new instruments for catching and processing fish, for most of the research needed for discovering new fishing grounds and so forth.

In 1972, the government set up a program involving approximately $10 million to establish fish unloading centers and industrial parks for the fishing industry at certain strategic places in the maritime area. In this way it hopes to create centers to attract the processing industry and encourage optimum use of infrastructures and centralization of activities.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURES

Québec, with a population of over six million, has thousands of firms engaged in manufacturing, consumer activities and services; all these elements of the economic community require financial structures.

Financial institutions such as banks, savings and credit unions, stock exchanges and insurance companies give constant support to each segment of the major sectors of the economy. They also contribute, either directly or indirectly, to the well-being of each Quebecker.

The Department

In 1967, the *ministère des Consommateurs, Coopératives et Institutions financières* (Department of Consumer Affairs, Cooperatives and Financial Institutions) was set up. It pursues four objectives: to protect the public in its financial transactions, to encourage the establishment and economic development of firms, to improve the methods for compiling data about firms, to analyze such data and, generally, to promote economic progress.

The Québec Deposit Insurance Board

Since July 1970, the *Régie de l'assurance-dépôts* (Québec Deposit Insurance Board) has obliged all establishments such as bank branches and *caisses d'épargne* (savings unions) to register in and to adhere to a protective plan to insure public deposits. The board guarantees deposits up to $20,000 and ensures reimbursement of capital and interest if the establishment goes bankrupt.

Thus no corporation or individual may solicit or receive deposits without having previously registered with the board. The law authorizes the board to study management reports and, as a corollary, to ensure the proper administration of financial institutions, thus guaranteeing the best possible protection of the sums entrusted to these institutions by their clientele.

Banks

The province of Québec has no central bank and does not issue currency; under the British North America Act, these are the exclusive rights of the federal government. The federal government fulfills its obligations in the interest of the ten provinces through the Bank of Canada.

Founded in 1934, the Bank of Canada constitutes, with nine chartered banks, the framework of Canada's financial structure. Five of these banks have their head offices in Montréal.

The chartered banks, thus designated because they hold charters from the federal government, receive deposits and grant loans for all types of commercial, industrial and agricultural activities. They also buy and sell securities and deal in foreign exchange.

QUÉBEC BRANCHES OF CANADIAN CHARTERED BANKS (1969)

Bank	**Number**
Royal Bank of Canada	184
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	184
Bank of Montreal	204
Bank Canadian National	538
The Bank of Nova Scotia	73
The Toronto-Dominion Bank	77
The Provincial Bank of Canada	272
The Mercantile Bank of Canada	3
Total	1,535

This table includes sub-agencies which receive deposits for banks.
Source: Canada Year Book, D.B.S.

In November 1969, the *Banque d'Économie de Québec* (Québec Savings Bank) became a chartered bank and continued operations under the name "Banque populaire" before amalgamating with The Provincial Bank of Canada in August 1970.

The easiest way to evaluate the activities of banks is to examine the activities of clearing centers. The first Canadian clearing center was set up in Montréal in 1888. There are now ten in Québec and 51 throughout the country.

CHEQUES CASHED IN CLEARING CENTERS IN QUÉBEC

Year	**Value (in thousands of dollars)**
1966	165,757,599
1967	177,754,008
1968	185,383,684
1969	199,376,448
1970	215,068,885

Source: Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centers (61-201), Statistics Canada.

The Montreal City and District Savings Bank

In addition to chartered banks, another firm, the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, founded in 1846, performs banking operations. Although under private ownership, it is subject to federal legislation and enjoys most of the privileges granted to chartered banks. It specializes particularly in loans for short-term or long-term projects. This firm has made great progress in recent years, as the following table indicates:

(in thousands of dollars)

Year	Total assets	Loans on mortgages outstanding	Other loans
1966	393,942	211,332	23,091
1967	436,146	226,513	32,765
1968	483,452	235,718	33,078
1969	538,686	270,238	35,513
1970	559,574	303,222	36,500

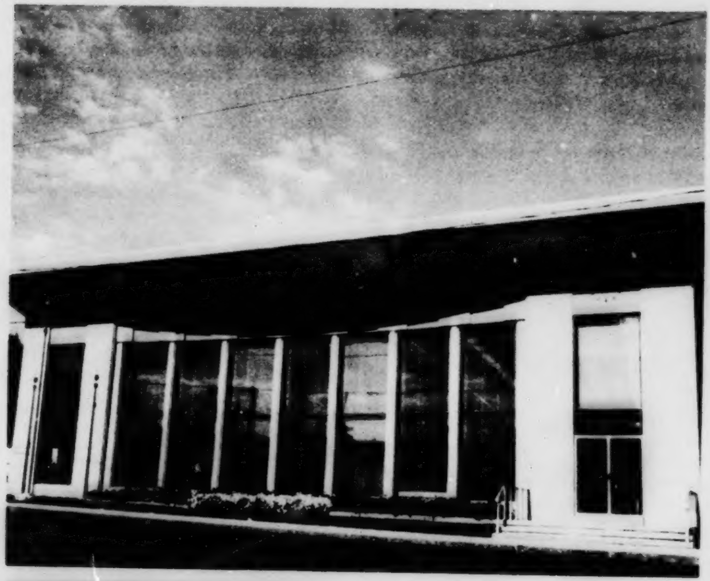
Source: Annual Report of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

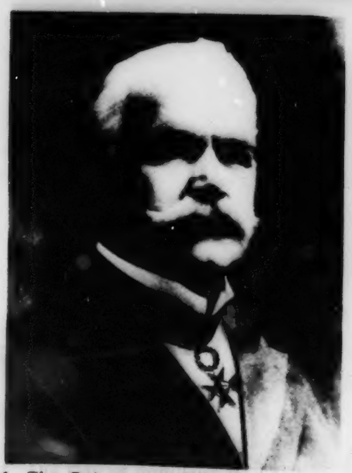
Savings and Credit Unions

Founded at the beginning of the century for the sole purpose of combating usury, the Québec "caisses populaires" — savings and credit cooperatives — have become a powerful instrument of social recovery and economic progress in Québec. They have acquired their strength by increasing their numbers throughout the province and regrouping into regional and federated establishments.

Originally governed by the Québec Cooperative Syndicates Act, they have been governed since 1963 by the Savings and Credit Unions Act which enables them, in particular, to contribute to industrial expansion. In 1962, they had already helped establish the General Finance Company (G.F.C.), contributing the same amount as the government ($5 million).

In 1975, the Québec cooperative movement celebrated the 75th anniversary of the founding of the *caisses populaires* by Alphonse Desjardins on September 20, 1900. Alphonse Desjardins opened the first *caisse* in Lévis, across the river from Québec, with $0.10, the savings of the first cooperative member. The system of savings and credit cooperatives developed by Desjardins is solidly rooted in Québec's social and economic life and has spread to 70 countries on five continents where the total number of establishments is now 60,000.





1. *The Caisse populaire de Lévis.*
2. *Alphonse Desjardins (1854-1920), founder of the caisses populaires and the cooperative movement.*
3. *Home of Alphonse Desjardins, on the corner of Guénette and Mont-Marie streets, site of the first Caisse populaire de Lévis and now the property of the Union régionale de Québec.*

The *caisses populaires*, the fruit of the efforts of an entire people, have become a powerful economic lever in the hands of over half Québec's six million inhabitants. Expansion has been such that the Desjardins movement now numbers 1,260 *caisses* and includes a variety of important companies: four insurance companies, a mutual fund company, a trust company, a food products company, a management firm and a training and continuing education institute. It also has a major interest in a bank and was instrumental in the construction of a building complex in the south-central area of Montréal. An investment company was constituted recently.

There are many other Québec associations constituted as cooperatives: agricultural cooperatives, fishermen's cooperatives, forest cooperatives, consumer cooperatives, housing cooperatives, student cooperatives, the New Québec cooperatives (founded by the Inuits and Amerindians), and home management cooperatives.

In addition to the *caisses populaires*, there are Anglo-Saxon-inspired savings unions.

STATISTICS (December 31)

	1957	**1967**	**1970**	**1974**
Number of affiliates	1,134	1,322	1,327	1,260
Number of members	991,910	2,214,721	2,654,433	3,200,000
Total assets	$521,433,567	$1,685,631,193	$2,542,796,000	$4,300,000,000
Loans to members	$117,024,686	$ 909,353,756	$ 686,581,724	$2,550,000,000
Liquid assets (cash and investments)	$160,645,686	$ 416,156,363	$ 578,123,000	$1,553,000,000
Capital stock	$ 33,625,004	$ 176,407,124	$ 269,675,000	$ 325,000,000
Savings	$451,740,223	$1,412,326,079	$2,000,854,887	$3,650,000,000

Source: Fédération de Québec des caisses populaires Desjardins, Lévis Ministère des Consommateurs, Coopératives et Institutions financières, Québec.

Credit Unions

There are also credit unions, divided into two federations, whose distinctive feature is their method of accumulating savings. Most of them were founded in a given milieu (a firm, a professional association, a cooperative, and so forth). Savings are accumulated mainly through deductions at source.

The Québec Credit Union League comprises 91 unions with total assets of almost $108 million as at June 30, 1974. The *Fédération des caisses d'économie du Québec* includes 168 affiliated unions with total assets of $164 million as at June 30, 1974.

"Caisses d'établissement"

The 12 *caisses d'établissement* founded since 1950 are united in a federation and work on a regional level. Their assets amounted to almost $35 million as at December 31, 1973.

These *caisses*, founded in rural areas, specialize in credit on mortgage. They recruit members mainly through savings advisors who offer plans for saving through periodic payments.

"Caisses d'entraide économique"

These savings and credit cooperatives began operations in the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean region in 1959. As at May 31, 1974, there were 40 *caisses* with assets amounting to $152 million. The federation headquarters is at Alma (Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean).

The object of the *caisses* is to contribute to regional development (industrial, commercial or other) by reinvesting the capital accumulated in the economic region they serve.

Unaffiliated "Caisses"

In addition, there are 15 independent *caisses*, only 9 of which are in operation.

The Stock Exchange

As a metropolis and one of the most important centers in North America, Montréal is the site of the head offices of the second most important stock market in Canada, the Montréal Stock Exchange.

It has highly sophisticated equipment such as an electronic quotation board, closed-circuit television and computers, and can therefore provide its customers with better service, and answer requests for information on the spot.

Insurance

The average citizen of Québec, like his Canadian compatriot and his American neighbor, spends a sizeable part of his income on insurance premiums. He insures everything, his home and car against fire and theft, his life against the possibility of premature death, his health against sickness and accidents, his civil liability against the risk of mishap, and so forth.

In 1973, Quebeckers paid out $1,819,750,000 in insurance premiums broken down into $828,127,000 for life insurance and $991,623,000 for general insurance. Trust companies had total assets amounting to $8,325 million in 1973. Companies dealing in real estate brokerage, investments, mutual funds, and so on must also be included.

Québec Deposit and Investment Fund

Set up in July 1965, the primary task of the *Caisse de dépôt et placement* (Québec Deposit and Investment Fund) is to invest the funds of the *Régie des Rentes* (Québec Pension Board), the *Commission des accidents du travail* (the Workmen's Compensation Commission), the *Régie de l'assurance-dépôts* (Québec Deposit Insurance Board), the *Régie de l'assurance-maladie* (Québec Health Insurance Board), the *Régie de l'assurance-récolte* (Crop Insurance Board), and the *Régie des marchés agricoles* (Agricultural Marketing Board). It also administers the pension funds of public and parapublic agencies. As at December 31, 1974, it was managing over $3.5 billion and was the largest holder of bonds issued in Canadian currency by the government of Québec. Its portfolio also includes group bonds: those of municipalities, school boards, CEGEPs, universities and hospitals.

At the end of 1974, its investments in company shares and bonds exceeded $1 billion and it held real estate and mortgage debts in Québec worth about $266 million. Its head office is located in Québec City but its main business office is in Montréal.

The General Investment Corporation of Québec (G.I.C.Q.)

One of the objectives of the *Société générale de financement* (General Investment Corporation of Québec), created in 1962, is to encourage and promote the creation and development of industrial enterprises and, as a result, of commercial enterprises, in order to extend the base and accelerate the development of its economic structure and contribute to maximum employment. As regards industrial organization, the G.I.C.Q. is principally concerned with amalgamations, mergers and business changeovers, and the conversion of conventional firms into joint-stock companies.

The G.I.C.Q. is both a credit and a control corporation. It unites various industrial enterprises: mechanical construction, wood processing, the manufacture of paper products, forest operations, the manufacture and installation of electrical equipment, publishing, book selling, and others. The G.I.C.Q.'s annual report for 1973 presents a consolidated statement of operations showing a sales volume of $249,138,000. During the year, the government bought all the capital stock it did not own. At the end of the year it made an additional subscription for 500,000 ordinary shares, paying $5 million in cash.

Loto-Québec

Anglo-Saxon law, to which Québec is subject in some sectors, has always considered games of chance suspect and, consequently, undesirable. Since Quebeckers played nonetheless, a law had to be passed to bring such games out into the open. The National Assembly passed the required law and, in January 1970, the *Société d'exploitation des loteries et des courses* (Québec lotteries and races corporation) was created; it in turn set up Loto-Québec and Loto-Perfecta.

The Mini-Loto is a weekly drawing for which each ticket costs $0.50. There are prizes of $5,000, $500 and $100, the number varying with the volume of sales. Over 100 million tickets were sold in 1973.

The Inter-Loto is a monthly drawing for which each ticket costs $2.00. There is a grand prize of $125,000 with two other grand prizes of $50,000 and $25,000. Additional prizes vary between $5,000 and $50, and their number depends on the volume of sales.

The Super-Loto is drawn every two months. There are prizes varying between $50 and $10,000, their number depending on the volume of sales, and four grand prizes of $200,000, $100,000, $50,000 and $25,000. Tickets cost $4 each.

In August 1972, Loto-Perfecta was added to the list. Winning numbers are based on the results of a weekly horse-race broadcast on television from a Québec race track.

Loto-Québec has become more popular than anyone dared hope, not only among Quebeckers but throughout the world. In its annual report for 1973/74, the *Société d'exploitation des loteries et courses*

(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

(Québec lotteries and races corporation) states that 305,000 winners shared prizes amounting to $49,795,000 and that $48 million went to the public treasury compared to $37 million the preceding year.

The International Association of State Lotteries held its 10th congress in Québec in September 1974. Delegates from 43 countries participated, representing about 60 agencies. At the 9th congress, held in Brazil, Québec took first place for the number of tickets sold in proportion to the population, outdistancing Spain and the German Federal Republic.

TOURISM

> *"... Les Éboulements, Pointe-au-Pic, Cap-à-l'Aigle, Tadoussac, to name but a few, are jewels set in the sheer slopes of the Laurentians as they plunge into the river. French traditions are here perhaps more deeply rooted than elsewhere (...) The region is a favorite of travellers and tourists..."*
>
> **Jean-Charles Harvey (12)**

A nation's social and cultural life is in itself its greatest tourist attraction. Québec, originally Amerindian, invaded by the French and conquered by the English, refused to become a nondescript melting pot. The French-speaking inhabitants stubbornly refused to give up their religion; their customs or their distinct identify although they were an isolated group in an immense continent. Their architecture, their crafts, their folklore, their cuisine and their customs are therefore unique. And their history is their own, for after two centuries, New France is neither French, English nor American. It is Québec!

Each year, Québec plays host to tourists whose numbers equal its own population. Most of these are Canadians, and Americans from the bordering states, although, since Montréal's Expo '67, Québec has been "rediscovered" and Europeans are coming in increasing numbers.

Québec has more than a rich history and a unique artistic tradition to offer: because of its geographical situation, its topography and its healthy climate, it is a land of infinite variety and ever-changing scenery, a wealth of natural phenomena and numerous possibilities for outdoor activities. The *ministère du Tourisme, de la Chasse et de la Pêche* (Department of Tourism, Fish and Game) manages and maintains about thirty parks and reserves throughout the province, varying in size but always large enough to accommodate visitors from home and abroad who want to fish, hunt, hike, climb, walk, play golf, go canoeing, kayaking, down-hill or cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, snowmobiling or camping.

Perhaps better than any other "northern" people, Quebeckers have succeeded in harnessing winter and making use of it to gratify their need for recreation and their love of outdoor activity. Winter has been given the major role in the festivals and carnivals which give life and warmth to the season.

There is no shortage of lodgings in Québec. In the spring of 1975, there were 2,926 hotel establishments; the number of rooms is increasing considerably each year. There are 815 well-equipped camping grounds and trailer parks. Most are private, but 46 are administered by the *ministère du Tourisme, de la Chasse et de la Pêche* (Department of Tourism, Fish and Game). Half of these are in parks. In addition, Québec has youth hostels, outdoor recreational centers, farm vacation programs and a holiday village for families.

Québec, with its thousands of lakes and rivers and its blanket of dark forests, is an American Finland. There are nine tourist regions radiating out from two centers, Montréal and Québec City. Most of them are washed by the waters of the St. Lawrence, the great island-dotted river. The principal island in the St. Lawrence is the island of Montréal in the center of an archipelago, but many others also attract tourists: the Sorel Islands at the entrance of Lac Saint-Pierre and the junction of the St. Lawrence and the Richelieu; the Île d'Orléans near Québec City; the Île aux Oies near Montmagny, part of the south shore archipelago; Île aux Coudres, downstream, near Baie-Saint-Paul; Anticosti Island, off the lower North Shore, and the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf. The Magdalen Islands stretch out in long tongues of undulating land, girdled by red rocks and beaches of white sand bathed by Québec's warmest waters. For some years now, tourists from the mainland have been invading the islands, attracted by the population of about 13,000, most of whom are fishermen of Acadian descent.

Montréal and its Surroundings

Montréal, although the second largest French-language city in the world, is also the most American element in Québec. It is a city of contrasts, to say the least: there is Old Montréal with its cobblestone streets, the downtown business section bristling with skyscrapers, metropolitan Montréal, the university district, the middle-class section and the working-class area. Montréal has numerous green spaces, a subway, an underground netwook of galleries and boutiques, auditoriums, theatres, museums and movie houses: it is a healthy, practical and sophistiscated city. It is also a bit of a rake, with a lively night life.

Place Ville-Marie, a modern complex housing offices, restaurants and boutiques in the very heart of Montréal, leads to a veritable underground city. (Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

Principal cities: Montréal, Laval, Montréal North, Lasalle, Verdun, Saint-Laurent, Saint-Léonard, Lachine, Pointe-aux-Trembles, Outremont, Pointe-Claire.

The Northwest

This vast region, Québec's youngest, is located between the Ontario border and James Bay. It includes Abitibi and Temiscamingue. The main activity is mining (copper, zinc, gold) although there are also some forestry operations and a little agriculture. With its many lakes and rivers, its forests and the magnificent La Vérendrye Park, it is a paradise for sports and outdoor enthusiasts.

Principal cities: Rouyn, Val d'Or, Noranda, Chibougamau, Amos, Malartic, La Sarre.

The Laurentians and the Outaouais Valley

This region, a major tourist center, is unique in that it contains the oldest mountain range in the world. There are more four-season resorts here than anywhere else in Québec, resorts which are internationally famed for their cuisine, the quality of their hotels and their winter sports facilities. In the fall, the trees from Montréal to Mont-Laurier or Saint-Michel-des-Saints, along the Lièvre, the Gatineau and the Outaouais, are a blaze of brilliant color.

Principal cities: Hull, Saint-Jérôme, Gatineau, Joliette, Sainte-Thérèse, Saint-Eustache, Pointe-Gatineau, Lachute.

The South

This region is actually several in one: the apple country; the shores of the Richelieu, a garden valley; the Eastern Townships, greener than Ireland, with year-round resorts and Mount Orford Park; the Bois-Francs which awakens in the spring to the odor of maple syrup; the Chaudière Valley in the east with its warm-hearted inhabitants. The South means asbestos and Québec is the world's largest producer. The South is the St. Lawrence River lapping at the shores of the old seigneuries, the South is the American border and the path of the Loyalists.

Principal cities: Longueuil, Sherbrooke, Saint-Jean, Granby, Drummondville, Valleyfield, Brossard, Saint-Hyacinthe, Victoriaville, Thetford Mines.

The King's Highway and the St. Maurice Valley

The old King's Highway more or less followed the north shore of the St. Lawrence west of Québec City. It was the country's first real road, inaugurated in 1734 by the great road surveyor Lanouiller de Boisclair.

The road passes through Trois-Rivières, newsprint capital of the world. It is in Trois-Rivières that the St. Maurice joins the St. Lawrence as it ends its journey through a narrow valley. The river flows from the Lac Saint-Jean region through country rich in game and natural beauty.

Principal cities: Trois-Rivières, Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Shawinigan, Repentigny, Grand-Mère, La Tuque, Donnacona.

Québec and its Surroundings

An elderly lady of noble lineage rarely requires an introduction. Proudly posed on the crest of a cliff which once served as her natural defense, Québec looks serenely out over the St. Lawrence.

She guards her 18th and 19th century treasures like precious stones and, within her walls, she preserves her Old World airs.

Principal cities: Québec, Sainte-Foy, Charlesbourg, Sillery, Orsainville, Loretteville, Vanier.

The Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean Region

The kingdom of the Saguenay and the land of Maria Chapdelaine, this region is as picturesque as it is hospitable. Its name derives from two bodies of water: the largest fjord in eastern North America, gouged out during the glacial epoch, and the huge lake in which it originates. Built by colonists, born of the wood industry, the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean region has become the granary of Québec and owes its prosperity to its immense hydraulic resources and the aluminum refineries dependent upon them.

Principal cities: Chicoutimi, Jonquière, Arvida, Alma, Roberval, Dolbeau.

The Beaupré-Charlevoix-North Shore Region

Northeast of Québec City, strung like pearls along the foot of the Laurentians, where the mountains disappear into the waters of the St. Lawrence, small communities almost as old as the capital, perched on the cliffs or clinging to their sides, houses and churches built in the 18th and 19th centuries; mountains, forests, the sea; a hydro electric empire; iron and titanium. . . this is the North Shore.

Principal cities: Beauport, Giffard, Courville, Baie-Saint-Paul, La Malbaie, Tadoussac, Hauterive, Baie-Comeau, Sept-Îles, Port-Cartier.

The Lower St. Lawrence and the Gaspé Peninsula

The western portion of this region, extending along the south shore downstream from Québec City, is fairly flat, agricultural land. Further down river, the land becomes a panorama of mountains and sea forming a vast peninsula strangely reminiscent of Finistère in Brittany. The road passes through villages founded during the French regime and skirts the Gulf, the Atlantic and the Baie des Chaleurs, 600 km (375 mi.) of coast. The Gaspé Peninsula has attractive little fishing villages worthy of a Van Gogh, original arts and crafts and a warm-hearted population with eyes of deepest blue.

Principal cities: Rimouski, Matane, Rivière-du-Loup, New Carlisle, Chandler, New Richmond.

The Québec Tourism and Hotel Institute

Quebeckers know how to travel and they travel a lot! They know as well as anyone that visitors must be given first-rate service. Since 1968, Québec has had a school for training hotel personnel said to be unique in North America: the Québec Tourism and Hotel Institute. This school gives courses in Montréal and throughout the province. Course content is determined by the *ministère de l'Éducation* (Department of Education) in cooperation with the *ministère du Tourisme, de la Chasse et de la Pêche* (Department of Tourism, Fish and Game). The courses are available to young people wishing to work in the hotel trade and to people already working in the field who want to further their training or change specializations. Subjects studied include the techniques of the hotel trade, administration, bookkeeping, culinary arts and all things related to gastronomy, waiting on table, reception, and so forth.

The Institute's new buildings, now under construction in Montréal, will include a training hotel to be administered by the students themselves; it will be a top-quality establishment with some forty rooms.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Information and publicity play an important role in Québec society which is characterized by the people's thirst for knowledge, the competitive rivalry seen in any democratic country, and the economic law of supply and demand. The average Quebecker is constantly bombarded by advertising from all sides — directly and indirectly — through radio, television, newspaper spreads, posters in buses and the Métro, billboards, films, advertising in the mail, and so forth.

Except for three television stations and four radio stations, which belong to an autonomous board (the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation) under the jurisdiction of the federal government which subsidizes them, press and news companies are privately owned; they derive their revenue from advertising and also, in the case of newspapers, from subscriptions and individual sales. Freedom of the press is almost complete; its only restrictions are those imposed by the Press Act.

The volume of advertising, then, is considerable. About 40% of the advertising expenditures of major firms goes to dailies and periodicals, over 27% to television and about 10% to radio.

The Press Council was instituted in Québec in February 1971. It is entrusted with safeguarding the freedom of the press, setting standards for professional ethics and supervising their application, hearing and dealing with complaints respecting the press, seeing that sources of information are made accessible, and carrying out research and studies on the state of the press. The council consists of representatives of the Québec Professional Federation of Journalists (Q.P.F.J.), the Québec Daily Newspapers Association, the Canadian Weekly Newspapers' Association and the French Canadian Broadcasters' Association.

Commercial Radio and Television

In 1972, 98.7% of Canadians owned a radio and 97.3% owned a television, placing Canada among the ranks of the best served countries in this respect. Although private enterprise has played an important role in this domain, the popularity of radio and television is mainly due to the French-language and English-language networks of the CBC.

- In Québec, 63 of the 72 radio stations broadcast in French and 33 of these belong to or are affiliated with the CBC.
- Of the 21 television stations, 17 broadcast in French.
- There are 51 relay transmitters for these television stations.

Quebeckers are particularly avid radio and television fans. Stations are often grouped to form broadcasting networks. Québec is served by the CBC's French and English television networks and a private French-language network, TVA, as well as one station belonging to the private English network, CTV. The CBC has French-language and English-language AM radio networks in Québec. Québec is also served by the private networks of Radio-Mutuel, Télémédia, the Réseau des Appalaches and Radio-Nord.

Broadcasting networks enable different stations to broadcast the same programs at the same time. Transmission lines, generally provided by the telephone and telegraph companies, link the different elements of the network.

RADIO AND TELEVISION IN QUÉBEC

Households ('000)	**%**	
1.720	100.0	total
1.662	96.6	have a television
616	35.8	have a color television
1.667	96.9	have a radio
1.285	74.7	have an FM radio
418	24.3	are cable subscribers

Source: B.B.M. 1972.

The Written Press

Québec has 14 dailies, 145 weeklies and over 150 magazines and periodicals. The dailies can be subdivided into morning papers and evening papers, the latter being far the more numerous. *La Presse* (Montréal), which sometimes numbers 150 pages, is one of the biggest, followed by the *Montreal Star* and *Le Soleil* (Québec City).

There are six morning dailies, five of them in Montréal: *Montréal-Matin, Le Journal de Montréal, The Gazette, Le Devoir, Le Jour* and *Le Journal de Québec*.

Greatly influenced by North American newspaper techniques, these papers devote generous space to local and regional news; nevertheless, they do not neglect Canadian and international affairs. Sports, subjects of interest to women, entertainment (including radio and television programs), finance (including daily stock market quotations) and special reports are all given generous coverage.

The ten big weekend papers are an invention and a monopoly of the French-language press. Three of these specialize in last-minute news and are on the stands early Sunday morning; the others have no higher goal than to give the consumer easy reading material to while away his weekend leisure. In addition, most of the dailies publish an illustrated supplement to the Saturday edition.

Regional weeklies exercise considerable influence, since they have a fairly large circulation because of the immediate interest of the news they publish. There are about 145 regional weeklies.

The ethnic press consists of 18 papers, most of them weeklies, printed in German, Arabic, Spanish, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Lithuanian, Portuguese and Yiddish. These papers contribute to the preservation of ethnic cultures in Québec.

CIRCULATION OF DAILIES IN QUÉBEC (1)

La Presse	Montréal	176,684*
Montreal Star	Montréal	174,285*
Le Journal de Montréal	Montréal	152,827**
Montréal Matin	Montréal	129,706**
The Gazette	Montréal	123,937*
Le Soleil	Québec	122,412**
Le Nouvelliste	Trois-Rivières	50,015**
La Tribune	Sherbrooke	41,066**
Le Jour	Montréal	31,105***
Le Devoir	Montréal	30,036*
Le Journal de Québec	Québec	26,186*
Le Quotidien	Chicoutimi	19,244*
La Voix de l'Est	Granby	8,603*
Le Journal du Nord-Ouest	Rouyn	—
Daily Record	Sherbrooke	6,327**

* *Figures obtained by ABC in September 1974*
** *Figures for March 1974*
*** *In May 1974*

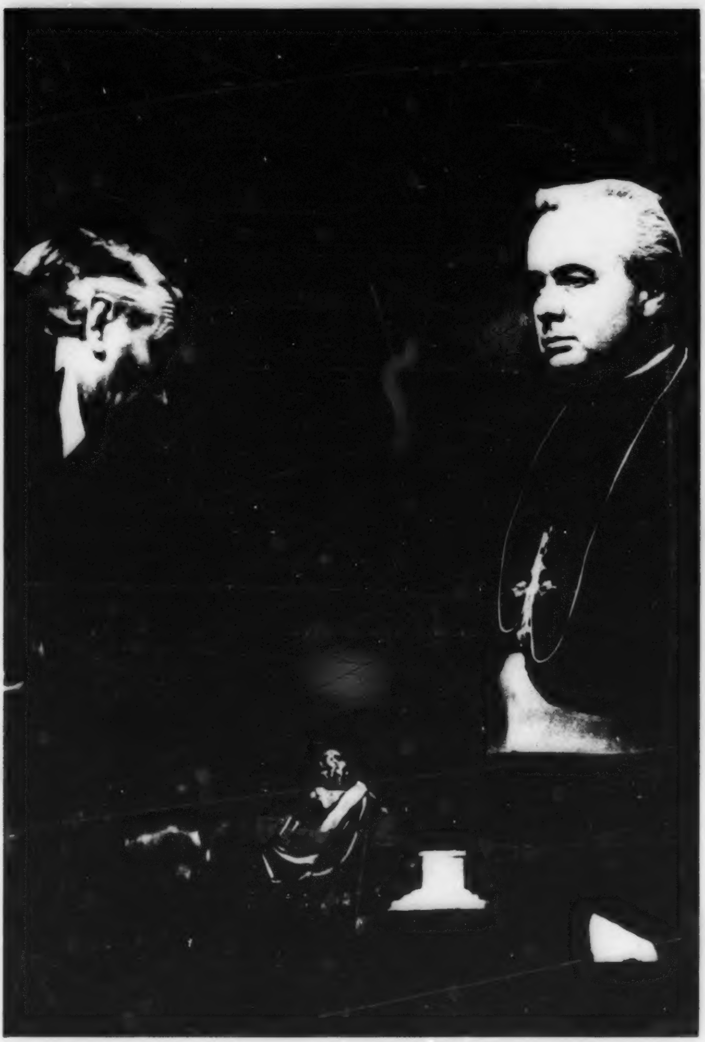
(1) *Le Droit, published in Ottawa, has many readers in Québec. It had a circulation of 44,587 as at March 31, 1974.*

Source: Canadian Advertising, February 1, 1975.

CULTURAL LIFE

". . . They (the Quebeckers) have been marked just as much by their three and a half centuries of attachment to the soil of North America as by their cultural heritage. And, while they feel no less French for living on this continent, they do not wish to be considered second-class North Americans because they speak, think and live in French. . ."

Jean-Jacques Bertrand (13)



"Charbonneau et le chef", a play by Hugh McDonough which relates the confrontation between political and religious power when Québec's trade union movement was just beginning, under the Duplessis administration. On the left we see Duplessis, played by Jean Duceppe, and on the right Charbonneau, played by Jean-Marie Lemieux.
(La Compagnie Jean Duceppe Inc.).

Activity in the world of culture and the arts is very much a part of the awakening which Québec has been experiencing since the war. It is quite possible that the young poets and writers, musicians, painters, sculptors, engravers, chansonniers, actors and producers were the ones who maintained the pace which has led to this renaissance.

Joseph-G. Turi, writer, Doctor of Law and coordinator for education and culture at the *ministère des Affaires intergouvernementales* (Department of Intergovernmental Affairs) in Québec, has defined Québec's culture as follows: ". . . It is the overall manifestation of the collective soul of Québec; it is the awareness that Quebeckers have of their past, their present, their future and their place in space. It is everything which symbolizes their fundamental position in time and space. Above all, it is their clear intention of becoming, some day, an elite. . ."

One thing is certain, however: Québec, as a French enclave within an English-language monolithic block, has had to make use of much imagination and an uncommon vitality to continue its French way of life and to perpetuate, by improving and defining them, the socio-cultural characteristics which were already obvious at the time of the French colony.

All fields of knowledge and culture have made remarkable advances, some of which have even won international acclaim. It should be noted that one of the first tangible manifestations of international cooperation among French-speaking peoples was created in Montréal, in an atmosphere of relative skepticism; this was the *Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française*, AUPELF (an association of French-language universities).

A few years ago, the secretary of the *Fédération du français universel* (World French Federation), Alain Guillermou, during a CBC radio interview, quoted statistics in a concise and eloquent manner, with striking effect. He said that, in approximate terms, about six million French-speaking Quebeckers live surrounded by almost 240 million English-speaking persons, i.e. a proportion of 1 to 40. If the 60 million inhabitants of France were in the same situation, they would be surrounded by over two billion English-speaking people (60 million × 40).

EDUCATION

Propelled into the forefront of the post-industrial era and obliged to proceed at breakneck speed, Québec staked all on education and made it a priority in all regions. Questioning even the fundamental principles of the old structures, it rebuilt the entire school system.

In order to meet the difficult requirements of modern times, an inquiry commission on education, called the Parent commission, was created in 1961. In response to the recommendations of the commission, the ***ministère de l'Éducation*** (Department of Education) was created, replacing the ***département de l'Instruction publique***.

The department's objective was to put the basic recommendations of the Parent Commission into effect. This entailed large-scale modifications at all levels of education.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

	1971/72	**1972/73**	**1973/74**
Kindergarten	100,900	95,447	92,015
Elementary	839,807	760,451	721,750
Secondary	664,541	713,375	700,850
Exceptional children:			
Public sector (1)	56,835	66,800	67,450
Private sector	3,962	3,914	3,950
College (CEGEP)	97,574	107,056	111,585
University	60,749	62,536	63,600 (2)

(1) The enrollment of exceptional children in the public sector is included in the figures for the elementary and secondary levels.

(2) This figure does not include interns and residents.

In order to establish a valid comparison between the years and to illustrate the rapid growth of the school population, only enrollment in regular courses was taken into account in the table above. If the figures for adult education were added, the total would be much higher. There were 323,763 adult enrollments in 1973/74. In all, there are about 2 million citizens, or a third of the population, studying.

Québec did not hesitate to exert all the effort necessary to answer the challenge of such a demand. It acquired a competent and dynamic teaching staff. It erected buildings and purchased teaching materials. The education budget, which was $218 million in 1955, is now over $2 billion.

The overwhelming increase in school needs entailed the closing of many rural schools where teachers were teaching six or seven different levels simultaneously, and the creation of a network of 55 regional school boards responsible for all secondary education. Hundreds of schools had to be built, some of which are veritable complexes, and administrative structures had to be completely reorganized.

One of the general objectives is to ensure the same education for children in remote areas as that available in large cities. The *ministère de l'Éducation* (Department of Education) is therefore increasing the facilities providing access to regional schools and seeing to the provision of efficient, free student transportation.

Kindergarten

Every child who reaches the age of 5 by October 1 can be enrolled in a kindergarten organized by the local school board which receives special grants for this purpose. In 1973/74 there were 92,015 children in kindergarten.

This figure represents a decrease from 1970/71, when there were 108,000 children enrolled. This decrease is also appearing at the elementary level, and it is believed that it will continue because of the fall in the birth rate.

Kindergarten complements the learning process of family life by facilitating the transition from home to elementary school. It encourages the child to develop his creative imagination, powers of observation, ability to get on with others, and manual skills. No academic subjects are taught but a taste for regular school is developed. In some places, in response to the needs of parents, the *ministère de l'Éducation* (Department of Education) has begun to establish classes for pre-kindergarten children who are four years old.

Elementary School

Available to children between the ages of six and twelve, elementary education is provided almost everywhere through public schools administered by local school boards. French, mathematics, social sciences, natural sciences, music and the arts, religion and physical education are taught.

This level normally lasts six years, but today greater stress is placed on the age of the child than on the number of years in the program. This new approach has its basis in child psychology; in order to develop as a whole person, the child must grow up in a sufficiently homogeneous environment and age is considered the important factor in determining homogeneity. School children of the same age are therefore together at certain times for common activities. For other courses they are put into groups according to their abilities. This system for grouping children in elementary schools is progressively replacing the old method of rigid classing by grade and allows each child to develop at his natural pace. Progress is thereby facilitated.

Exceptional Children

The *Service de l'enfance inadaptée* (service for exceptional children) of the *ministère de l'Éducation* (Department of Education) is responsible for establishing educational services for children with adjustment and learning problems. It is responsible for organizing human and material resources in order to meet the needs of "exceptional" children. The adjustment and learning difficulties of these children may be due to physical handicaps, emotional problems or various behavior problems; such difficulties are found as often in children of high intelligence as in children of average intelligence.

The services offered include classes with specially trained teachers, health services, transportation, lunch-hour supervision, social services, organized activities, and suitable teaching materials and equipment. The principal aim of the *Service de l'enfance inadaptée* is to help these children adjust and develop to the greatest extent possible. Often, after a year or two in special classes, they can return to normal classes. These services are offered to kindergarten, elementary and secondary school children.

Secondary School

After elementary school, twelve-year-olds move up to secondary school, better prepared than their predecessors were at the same stage. They stay here until they are at least 16, since this program is four to five years long, whatever type of instruction the individual desires.

Secondary school is becoming increasingly comprehensive, offering graduated optional courses and promotion by subject. French, English, mathematics, history, religion and physical education make up a common core of required studies. As for other subjects, the student may choose from various options those which suit him best.

A change of program is possible and a student may make such a change if he feels it necessary. Numerous practical trade and business courses have been included in the same general system and students in these courses may acquire academic training equal to that given to others at the same level.

All students are given general instruction in certain subjects. Individual programs give each student the opportunity to choose, from a certain number of courses, those on which he will concentrate and which will prepare him either for a trade and the labor market in four or five years, or for college in five years.

Secondary school students in a religion class.
(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

The polyvalent school offers a wide choice of courses, giving each student the chance to follow the program which suits him best. The system is no longer based on the class, all the students following the same program at the same pace, but rather on the individual, who molds the program to fit his own needs. He may take courses at different levels, although the difference between levels should not be more than two years. In such a school, the student no longer belongs to a specific group since he is following his own particular program.

The first meaningful choices are made in secondary school. While a certain number of young people choose job preparation courses during the third and fourth years and some begin practical vocational training in the fifth year, entering the labor market immediately afterwards, an increasingly large majority choose to prepare for further studies.

A CEGEP class.
(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

College

The CEGEPs (general and vocational colleges) were set up seven years ago and have rapidly grown in number. Thirty-seven CEGEPs are now scattered throughout the province, including certain regional ones with several campuses. They all provide the general program and share about 130 vocational programs. The two-year general program prepares the student for university through advanced instruction in one of the following areas: health sciences, pure and applied science, arts, administration and fine arts and music.

Vocational training takes three years and prepares students for the labor market in five major areas: biological techniques, techniques of physics, social techniques, administrative techniques and the arts, each of these being divided into options. Since each CEGEP offers a complete range of vocational programs, with the exception of certain specialized courses offered in one region only, such as fishing and hunting techniques, communication techniques, etc., most students can live at home.

The CEGEPs are open to all and are integrated into the life of the community. Because of their facilities and equipment (swimming pools, gymnasiums, etc.), they can serve everyone in their region. Their continuing education services offer several programs to adults, and they are tending to eliminate the difference between young and adult students. Full-time students pay no fees and in addition can obtain financial help from the *ministère de l'Éducation* (Department of Education).

The CEGEP replaces, by bringing them together under a single administration, a wide variety of schools which were independent and scattered, with no common ties other than the fact that the courses they offered lay somewhere between secondary and university level. These included technical schools, institutes of technology, teachers' training colleges, classical colleges, vocational schools (agriculture, fine arts, music, etc.), and family institutes.

University

Québec has six private universities: three in Montréal, one in Québec City, one in Sherbrooke and one in Lennoxville. In three of these, the language of instruction is French and in the other three, English.

Laval University, formally founded in 1852, is the oldest French-language university in Québec. Recently relocated in new buildings, it has the following faculties and schools: agronomy, fine arts, commerce, forestry and land surveying, law, arts, medicine, philosophy, science and engineering, pisciculture, geography, history, social sciences, theology, education, home economics, music, nursing, pharmacy and social work.

The *Université de Montréal*, founded in 1878 as a branch of Laval University, gained some degree of independence in 1889 and was chartered in 1920. French is the language of instruction. There are three levels of study leading to degrees: the first lasts an average of three years and leads to a bachelor's degree or a *licence*; the second, usually taking one year, leads to a master's degree or a certificate of advanced studies (*D.E.S.*); and the third, averaging three years, leads to the doctorate (Ph.D. or D.Sc.). In addition to the faculties of law, theology, medicine, dentistry, arts, social sciences, fine arts, philosophy, pharmacy, science and music, this university has several large affiliated schools of which the most important are the *École Polytechnique*, the *Hautes études commerciales*, a school of optometry, a veterinary school, the *Institut agricole d'Oka* and the *Institut pédagogique Saint-Georges*.

McGill University, which is non-denominational with English as the language of instruction, offers programs in the same disciplines as Laval and the *Université de Montréal*. It was chartered in 1829.

The University of Sherbrooke, founded in 1954, awards the bachelor's and master's degrees in the following fields: arts, science, law, commerce, medicine, theology, education and, since 1969, administration.

Bishop's University in Lennoxville has faculties of arts, science and theology; diplomas are also awarded in commerce and education.

Concordia University in Montréal is the result of the merging of Sir George Williams University and Loyola College. It has two campuses, the one at Loyola housing a faculty of arts and sciences, and the one at Sir George Williams containing the arts, science, administration, commerce and engineering faculties.

The University of Québec

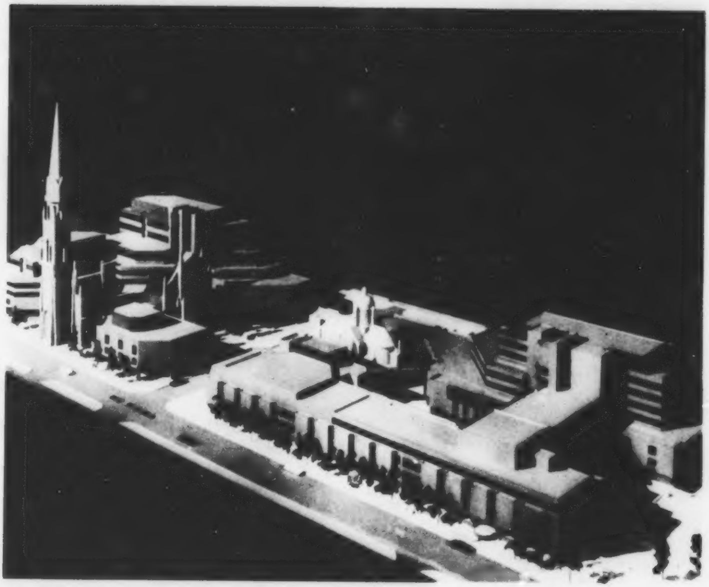
In addition to the six institutions already mentioned, there is the University of Québec, created towards the end of 1968 by a special act making it a corporation with constituent universities. The new university has come at the right time, coinciding with the university population explosion that is the result of the great progress made during the past few years in secondary schools and colleges. In the next ten years, university enrollment will double, increasing from 45,000 to about 90,000.

The headquarters of the University of Québec are in the capital city, while the constituent universities and research centers may be established wherever deemed useful. There are now university centers in Montréal, Trois-Rivières, Chicoutimi and Rimouski. In addition, the University of Québec has two campuses, at Rouyn and Hull, attached to the central administration. Moreover, to facilitate the development of the university, the government will grant it almost half of its university budget over the next three years, a sum of about $87 million.

This is the first time in its history that the Québec government has taken the initiative in creating a university. Its action is based on intensive studies of present and future needs, taking into account the speed with which advances are being made in knowledge and its transmission. The new University of Québec — new in all senses of the word — has been given a joint operational structure which constitutes an advance over what is to be found elsewhere, especially in American state universities and in France.

Teacher Training

The sudden increase in Québec's student population has necessitated an intensive teacher training program. This need is reflected in those



Model of the University of Québec in Montréal.
(Studio Lausanne Inc.).

universities in Québec which provide such training. Since there are no longer any teachers' training colleges in Québec, all future teachers attend these universities.

Adult Education

Adult education has become a must in a society where knowledge and its application are increasing rapidly. People are aware of this, and many are making the necessary effort to improve themselves. Recognizing their needs, the *ministère de l'Éducation* (Department of Education), in addition to concerning itself with young people, has decided to plan and promote adult education.

In 1966, therefore, it created the *Direction générale de l'éducation permanente* (continuing education branch), entrusted with the promotion of adult training adapted to the changing conditions of modern technology and the labor market.

A class being introduced to the techniques of tapestry, part of the program of cultural studies within the continuing education program of the University of Québec in Trois-Rivières.

Several experiments, such as SESAME, DÉPART and TEVEC, were carried out, each concerned with the study of certain specific aspects of adult education: administration, teaching methods and promotion, and teaching media. They led to the creation in 1972 of MULTIMEDIA, a training program for the development of the human resources of Québec based on intensive studies of community needs and methods of making education available to all adults.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Québec is the only administration in Canada, with the exception of the federal government, that has set up a council on scientific policy, the *Conseil de la politique scientifique*. Recently created, it is directly responsible to a departmental committee of five members. Through the work of this body, Québec is able to offer expert advice to the Science Council of Canada, which is responsible for establishing Canadian priorities in scientific research. Here, as in all other areas, the task is to harmonize the needs and interests of Québec with those of Canada. Nonetheless, over the last few years, Québec has set up a number of bodies specialized in scientific research, such as government laboratories and university faculties.

(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

The University of Québec

Scientific research is carried out in institutes, in centers (or groups) and departments within the constituent members of the University of Québec, or in schools of higher learning.

The *Institut national de la recherche scientifique*

Founded on September 13, 1969, this institute (national institute of scientific research) is devoted to basic and applied research. It offers advanced studies through interdisciplinary programs set up with Québec's needs in mind and participates in the development of the scientific complex of Québec. It has established several research centers for this purpose:

***INRS-eau* (water)**, with three research programs in Québec City:
- flow simulation and synthesis
- use of water resources
- regional water quality management;

***INRS-énergie* (energy)**, with four research programs in Varennes, near Montréal, with the IREQ (Hydro-Québec):
- laser/matter interaction

- confinement of a hot plasma
- uses of plasmas
- technology of fusion reactors;

***INRS-santé* (health sciences),** centered in Montréal, with research in the five following areas:

- clinical pharmacology
- psychiatry
- industrial medicine
- applied methodology and mathematics of clinical research
- research carried out in collaboration with:
  - the University of Québec in Trois-Rivières: medicine applied to sports
  - the *Centre hospitalier de l'Université Laval* (the Laval University hospital center) in Québec City: toxicology
  - Saint-Justine hospital in Montréal: pediatrics and child psychiatry;

***INRS-télécommunications* (telecommunications),** in collaboration with the Bell Northern research company, Ottawa, working in two areas:

- processing of digital signals
- computer networks;

***INRS-urbanisation* (urbanization),** with three research programs in Montréal:

- organization of the urban network
- quality of urban living
- political and administrative organization for the first two programs;

The ***INRS*** also has three research groups:

- ***INRS-éducation* (education),** in Montréal and Québec City
- ***INRS-océanologie* (oceanology),** in Rimouski
- ***INRS-pétrole* (petroleum),** in Québec City.

The *Institut de microbiologie et d'hygiène*

Founded in Montréal in 1938 and affiliated to the University of Québec in 1972, this institute (institute of microbiology and hygiene) is internationally known in its field. It works in collaboration with the constituent members of the University of Québec, the *I.n.r.s.*, the other universities and certain hospitals in the Montréal region. Work is going on in the following areas:

- microbiology, virology, immunology, preventive medicine, hygiene and other sciences concerned with the improvement of public health, industrial development and the use of natural resources;
- training of specialists;
- services to government and industry in the areas of diagnosis,

preventive medicine, applied microbiology and related sciences; manufacture of vaccines, serums, extracts, antigens and other biological products for use in human and veterinary medicine.

Constituent Members of the University of Québec

Chicoutimi

- research center on the mid-northern region. In collaboration with researchers in other universities and in government services, the center is working in five areas: biological productivity, Amerindian studies, geology of the Canadian Shield, physics of the lower atmosphere, economics.

Montréal

- teaching research center;
- inter-university center for European studies;
- *Centre de recherche en sciences appliquées à l'alimentation* or *Cresala* (food research center), with a field of study related to the agricultural sciences, dietetics and nutrition, and primarily concerned with the many complex needs of the region;
- research center on the environment.

Rimouski

- oceanography section, with about twenty research projects on the St. Lawrence estuary and gulf.

Trois-Rivières

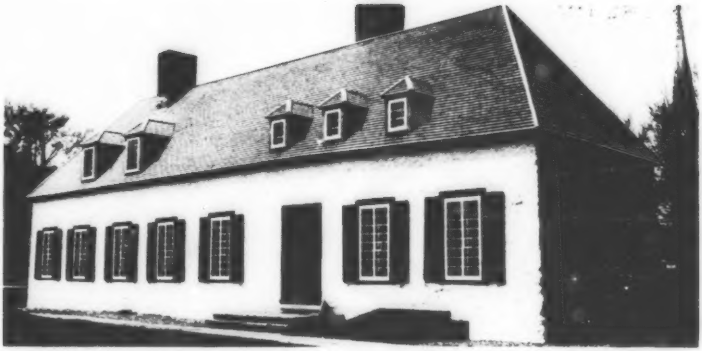
- research center on physical efficiency and in the health sciences;
- team research on the history of religions and prehistoric archeology;
- biophysics research group;
- pulp and paper research group;
- team research on mosquito and fly control.

Schools of higher learning

- *École nationale d'administration publique* or *ENAP* (national school of public administration);
- team research on the future.

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Since its creation on April 1, 1961, the *ministère des Affaires culturelles* (Department of Cultural Affairs) has sought, through different administrative structures, the best way of fulfilling its role.



La maison Chatelaine on rue Bonaventure in Trois-Rivières, often called the Manoir de Niverville. It was completed in 1730 and restored in 1972.
(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

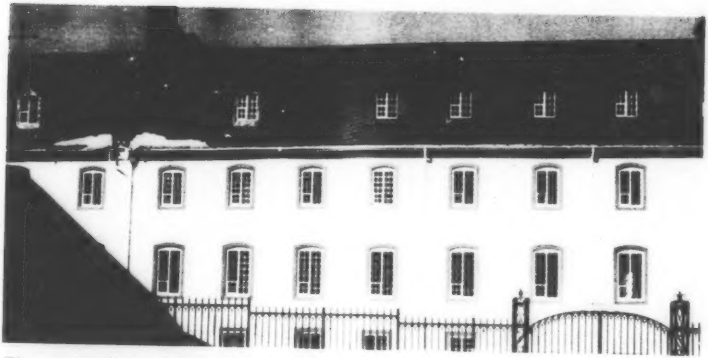
The department's far-reaching obligations are many and obvious. It must endeavor to preserve the national identify and the cultural heritage of the people, encourage cultural creativity and expression while conserving and developing the distinctive character of the various regions, and stimulate the development in the community of a culture which is at once universal and unique.

The *ministère des Affaires culturelles* (Department of Cultural Affairs) must enable everyone to participate easily and continually in cultural pursuits, always keeping in mind the environment and the diversity of levels, customs and needs in each community. It must place competent and imaginative organizers in each region to ensure that cultural values are preserved and enhanced, and that citizens generally and local authorities in particular are made aware of cultural realities.

The department controls the administration of the libraries, provincial museums, national archives, archeological works, historic monuments and conservatories. In addition, it collaborates in musical, theatrical and film productions by means of contracts and grants.

Six branches support the department in this work:

(a) management
(b) letters
(c) plastic arts
(d) heritage
(e) cinema and audio-visual media
(f) performing arts



The renovation of the Petit Séminaire de Québec was begun in 1962 and continued in 1968, when particular attention was paid to the exterior. (Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

The activities of these branches are supplemented by two other administrative bodies. One is the *Direction des relations culturelles* (cultural relations office), which is responsible for bringing to Québec performances and administrators of such a caliber as to encourage the development of the province's cultural resources, as well as for sending Québec talent abroad, so that it can be tested against the artistic standards of other countries. The other is the *Direction du développement culturel régional* (office of regional cultural development), which helps each region to discover its cultural potential, promote local creativity, develop its cultural characteristics, encourage the enhancement of its cultural life, and use its heritage creatively.

Finally, several agencies directly responsible to the Minister collaborate with the branches and offices:

(1) the *Bureau de surveillance du cinéma* (Cinema Supervisory Board),
(2) the *Centrale d'artisanat* (Québec Handicraft Center),
(3) the *Commission des biens culturels* (Cultural Property Commission),
(4) the *Commission consultative des musées* (advisory committee on museums),
(5) the *Commission des bibliothèques publiques* (Public Libraries Commission),
(6) the *Comité consultatif de la Bibliothèque nationale* (National Library Advisory Committee),
(7) the *Comité consultatif du livre* (Advisory Committee on Publications),

(8) the *Comité de l'enseignement de la musique* (Musical Study Committee),
(9) the *Régie de la Place des Arts* in Montréal (*Place des Arts* Board),
(10) the *Régie du Grand Théâtre de Québec* (*Grand Théâtre de Québec* Board).

CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RADIO AND TELEVISION

Thanks to its three large networks, one of which is privately owned, Montréal has become the biggest production center for French-language television programs in the world.

Québec Broadcasting Bureau

In October 1969, sensing an urgent need to plan and coordinate the growing use of audio-visual techniques for education in its broadest sense, the government set up the *Office de radio-télédiffusion du Québec* or *O.r.t.Q.* (Québec Broadcasting Bureau). This body was entrusted with the establishment, ownership and operation of a broadcasting service as well as the production and distribution of audio-visual material. The *Office* is attempting to meet a wide variety of needs while keeping in mind government resources and the priorities determined by Parliament. It prepares productions for government departments and official organizations, especially for the *ministère de l'Éducation* (Department of Education). Formerly, this material was broadcast by the French stations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, by private stations or cabledistribution companies, or was shown directly in teaching establishments to students in the regular or the continuing education program.

Since the fall of 1972, Radio-Québec has been broadcasting its programs from its own studios in Montréal. It has made agreements with the three largest cabledistribution companies in Montréal and Québec City for the use of their installations, and has been broadcasting two hours each day for a total of 14 hours per week. This means that a potential of 700,000 viewers may watch popular education programs on a variety of subjects, such as the Québec consciousness, Québec's neighbors, the 1976 Olympic Games in Montréal, food, insurance, Québec's natural resources, the theater, and so forth.

On January 19, 1975, Radio-Québec began UHF (ultrahigh frequency) broadcasting with a daily three-hour program for over 3 million viewers in the Montréal and Québec City regions.

Radio-Québec programs can also be seen in other areas through cable television.

In spite of its short existence, Radio-Québec already has to its credit many prizes for radio and television presentations; these have earned it the respect and the attention of people in specialized areas. Because of its ultramodern installations and its sophisticated electronic equipment, the *Office* can be sure of its future in education.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has played an important role in educational and cultural broadcasting since its establishment in 1936, first through its radio network, and later, since 1962, through its French television network.

This federal government corporation, whose French-language production center is in Montréal, has a sizeable proportion of Quebeckers on its staff. It has given a decisive impetus to Québec's awakening and development in the fields of culture and popular education and to its social and political aspirations. A reflection of the surroundings in which it is firmly established, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation projects the image of a culture that is quite different from the other cultures of North America. It has always been one of the few sources of opportunity for artists: actors, musicians and writers find in the CBC an infinite variety of possibilities for expression.

In 1972, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation opened its new head offices which house its 3,000 Montréal employees. These offices are in a 23-story tower which also houses 26 radio studios and seven television studios broadcasting entirely in color. One studio has four movie cameras and can accommodate 668 people in two superimposed galleries; the ceiling is 22 m (65 ft.) above the stage floor, which measures 21 by 29 m (69 by 90 ft.). The irregular-hexagonal tower is 96 m (320 ft.) high and is surrounded by a complex of buildings which is 273 m (900 ft) across at the widest point by 168 m 568 ft.) deep. It is said to be the largest radio and television production center in the world.

LETTERS

It would be illusory to try to designate a leader of Québec's literary renaissance: there was no forerunner to point the way or induce all writers to follow in his footsteps. Although long silent, Québec had much to say; its best writers competed to describe present realities and future trends. Hardly had Nelligan abandoned his attempts to grasp the absolute when Saint-Denys Garneau was to be found guiding young artists along new poetic paths, soon to be replaced in his turn by Sylvain Garneau. Other poets followed, inventing new languages and ascribing new traits to their compatriots; these creators defined for the Quebecker his real soul and image. Gatien Lapointe, Gaston Miron, Jacques Brault, Jean-Guy Pilon, Claude Gauvreau and Anne Hébert are among those who, in moments of poetic lucidity, have been able to define more precisely the rather vague outline of this soul, this image. This thirst for life is not limited to any area; it touches all literary disciplines. The renaissance has influenced poets, novelists, essayists and historians, as well as philosophers and theologians.

Publications

In 1973, 195 publishers put out 2,058 books and 1,086 brochures, of which 1,960 books and 1,029 brochures were original editions. Of these, 2,630 books and brochures were published in French, 379 in English, 126 in several languages, and nine in languages other than French or English.

In addition to promoting creative literature, Québec publishes more than most countries in the domains of history, biography, religion and theology. There are 150 booksellers approved by the *ministère des Affaires culturelles* (Department of Cultural Affairs) and about 3,000 outlets at newsstands, supermarkets, tobacco stores, stations and hotels, even grocery stores and drug stores, where one sometimes finds the better pocket books displayed on revolving racks for the reader in a hurry.

The Québec Official Publisher

The position of *Éditeur officiel du Québec* (Québec Official Publisher), formerly known as the Queen's Printer, was created during the first session of the first Québec Parliament (1867-1868). Since 1971, this office has been an integral part of the *Direction générale de l'édition* of the *ministère des Communications* (Publishing Branch of the Department of Communications).

The *Éditeur officiel* has just launched *Documentation québécoise*, a publication and information service whose objectives are to publicize government services, to publish documents, monographs and studies that are in demand locally and abroad, and to make the province's geography and natural and cultural resources better known. In addition, *Documentation québécoise* collaborates with private firms by helping them publish certain worthwhile books which would otherwise never see the light of day.

As a result of powers that have been continually broadened since 1960, the Official Publisher now heads many services. His main responsibilities include the publication, printing, distribution and sale in government bookstores and in other outlets, of all types of official

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texts, such as decrees, orders in council, proclamations, orders and ordinances, companies' letters patent, public notices, statutes, regulations made under certain statutes, the *Gazette officielle* (Official Gazette) and others.

Constant communication is maintained with all government departments and agencies, since the 600 publications offered for sale are of interest to nearly all sectors of modern society. Because of better advertizing, turnover and range of distribution are increasing yearly, not only in Québec but also in the rest of Canada and abroad. As part of exchange agreements between France and Québec, publications of the *Éditeur officiel* are available to European readers interested in Québec, through *Documentation française*, 29-31, Quai Voltaire, Paris 7ᵉ .

Public Libraries

Public libraries have developed tremendously in recent years. It is estimated that there are 10.5 million book loans per year. There are 114 public libraries, with more than 4.5 million books, serving a reading public of 3.6 million.

Data gathered in 1972 bears witness to the progress made in this area. From 1960 the number of library members increased from 331,445 to 843,141, representing a rise of 155 per cent. The number of books rose from 1,830,195 to 4,585,135, an increase of 150 per cent, while book loans went from 3,928,160 to 10,486,665, an increase of 167 per cent. Municipal contributions rose from $1,093,268 to $5,198,941, an increase of 376 per cent. There is an even more noticeable increase in government subsidies, which rose 1,096.8 per cent, from $140,500 to $1,681,500.

Technical and academic libraries continue to be the best equipped: primary and secondary school libraries contain 1.4 million books, while college and university libraries have 7.4 million.

Official Libraries

The government has 13 libraries; two of these are particularly well equipped, that of the National Assembly in Québec City and the former St. Sulpice Library in Montréal, which became the *Bibliothèque nationale* (National Library) in January of 1968. Three regional libraries (Mauricie, Outaouais and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean) operate bookmobiles in 165 localities. There are also three travelling libraries: the McLennan Travelling Library serving the English-speaking minority, the *Caisses voyageuses*, which distributes children's books, and the travelling library of the North Shore.

(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

The National Library

The *Bibliothèque nationale* (National Library) is the depository in America for works written in French, and is responsible for their distribution. In accordance with agreements in principle between France and Québec, the national libraries of the two governments act reciprocally as depositories for copyright purposes.

The *Bibliothèque nationale* stores copies of each document published in Québec, acquires and files papers that are useful for research in different fields, encourages bibliographical research and updates its own bibliographical center, and maintains a document exchange service for the use of Québec libraries.

The National Archives

The *Archives nationales du Québec* (Québec National Archives) contain public and private documents, as well as historical documents which they are able to obtain or which are entrusted to them. The

National Archives include a specialized library with 30,000 books, 5,000 brochures, 150 newspaper files and almost 300 microfilms of newspapers, theses and bibliographies; a genealogy and heraldry service; a section containing 2,800 maps and 16,300 photographs, and a numismatics collection. There are documents on the French administration from its beginnings until 1760, on the British administration from 1760 to 1867, and on modern Québec.

Exhibitions

Through annual book fairs, like the one held in Québec City, hundreds of thousands of people are introduced to new publications, best sellers and deluxe editions. For some years now, Québec has also participated in international exhibitions, such as those in Frankfurt, Nice and Brussels.

Literary Awards

Of the principal literary prizes awarded in Québec each year, the David Award and the science award are the two highest tokens of government recognition; each is accompanied by a scholarship of $5,000. The first of these, instituted in 1968, recognizes the complete work of a Québec author. The science award was instituted in 1967 to honor a Québec scientist for research or a contribution to his discipline. It is granted alternately, in a four-year cycle, to specialists in chemistry, biology, physics and natural sciences, or in areas related to these disciplines.

Other awards include the grand prize for literature of the City of Montréal (for literature of any genre); the *Cercle du livre de France* prize (for a novel); the *du Maurier* prize (for poetry); the *Jean-Béraud* prize (for a novel); the *Duvernay* prize of the *Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste;* the *Études françaises* prize, awarded to a French-speaking writer from outside France; the *France-Canada* prize, awarded since 1961 by the *Association France-Canada*, the Québec government house in Paris and Québec's *ministère des Affaires culturelles*; the *France-Québec* prize, created in 1965 by the *Association des écrivains de la mer et de l'outre-mer* in collaboration with the Québec government house in Paris and the *ministère des Affaires culturelles*; and the *Institut canadien de Québec* prize, created in 1966. The *Concours littéraires du Québec* (Québec Literary Competition) is held annually and prizes are granted in the following fields: the novel, poetry, children's literature, the essay, history, geography, biography, the humanities, social sciences and English-language works. There is a scholarship of $2,500 awarded to each winner, as well as several other prizes. Most of these are awarded in the fall when classes begin, while a few are granted in the spring.

THE PLASTIC ARTS

With respect both to the numbers of its artists and to their originality, Québec is the plastic arts center of Canada; this is the unanimous opinion of enlightened critics in Canada and the U.S.A.

Even though it is difficult to give figures on the subject, a few can nevertheless be mentioned: there are 900 painters, 300 sculptors, 150 painter-engravers, 400 artisans and at least 2,000 full or part-time professional craftsmen working in different fields. Many practice more than one type of art at the same time when working on a large-scale project.

Looking at the figures even more closely, and on the basis of the list of active members in professional associations and the number of recognized artists who are of equal ability but who do not belong to a corporation, it can be established that there are about 250 artists of the "professional" class. In 1972, there were 76 active members in the *Association des sculpteurs* (sculptors' association); the *Société des artistes professionnels* (association of professional artists), which consists mainly of painters, had 88 active members; and the engravers and art trade associations had a total membership of 90. These associations were created only in the last ten years. However, the prestige which Québec's plastic arts have enjoyed for a very long time in Canada and abroad is proof that the artists did not wait for the guidance of professional organizations before setting about their creative work.

The clear superiority of Québec art in Canada is ensured, not by the number of its artists, but by the forces motivating it. In every Québec artist there is a constant determination to assert the North American aspect of his personality; this tendency is just as pronounced as his success in retaining his distance from the mainstream of today's art on the rest of the continent.

Québec artists differ from most of their Canadian colleagues in their sociopolitical preoccupations, which take priority over concern for the aesthetic; this has become more marked since 1968, the year of the most recent Western cultural revolution. A positive result of this intellectual revolution is that the Québec artist, for the first time, feels the need to use his talents in the service of the community; he has a sincere desire to devote his work to the enrichment of his milieu. New ideas and experiments in the plastic arts are, therefore, the natural result. This new interpretation of the fundamentals of art is affecting the structure and activities of museums and galleries. They too must modify their conception of exhibitions and find a new way to stimulate interest in cultural activities. Because art has become more accessible to the average person, there is increased participation on the part of

The mural by Jordi Bonet in Québec City's Grand Théâtre; "Vous êtes pas tannés de mourir bande de caves c'est assez". (Aren't you tired of dying, you bunch of suckers! Haven't you had enough!).
(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

the population as a whole; this leads artists to prepare ever more extensive exhibitions which are often very costly and do not result in any purchase or sale.

Museums

The *ministère des Affaires culturelles* (Department of Cultural Affairs) administers two of the three most important museums in Québec: the *Musée d'art contemporain de Montréal* (Montreal Museum of Contemporary Art) and the *Musée du Québec* (Québec Museum) in Québec City. The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts is an independent body largely subsidized by the government.

The *Musée d'art contemporain* was founded in 1964, and in 1968 moved into the building which housed the International Art Gallery at Expo '67. Its collections give an excellent idea of trends in modern art in Canada and abroad. The *Musée du Québec*, inaugurated in 1933, not only contains remarkable collections of traditional art such as paintings, sculptures, jewelry and furniture, but also fine examples of modern art. The Museum of Fine Arts was opened in 1912 and contains works from antiquity, archeological artifacts and characteristic work from every era in the history of art. Major international exhibitions are held in these three museums.

Musée du Québec.
(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

There are also many small regional museums, most of which are dedicated to natural history and to collections of historical objects. Among the best known are the museums of the ***Hôpital général***, the ***Séminaire*** and the ***Hôtel-Dieu*** in Québec City, and the McCord and Ramezay museums in Montréal.

THEATER

The theater has existed in Québec since the end of the first half of the 17th century. During the administration of de Montmagny, second governor of New France (1636-1648), entertainment was provided at the Château Saint-Louis in Québec City to celebrate the birth of the Dauphin (Louis XIV); in 1640 tragi-comedies were played, followed by an entertainment on a grand scale. Corneille's play *Le Cid* was presented on New Year's Eve, 1646. Later, under Governor Frontenac, Racine's *Nicomède* and *Mithridate* were staged. *Tartuffe*, banned in Paris in 1667, came very close to being presented here but the bishop, Mgr. de Saint-Vallier, opposed it.

Québec theater is proud of its seniority and of its noble beginnings, and is as active and dynamic as any other artistic field. Not only does it

Diderot's "Le Neveu de Rameau", played by the Théâtre du Nouveau-Monde, produced by Jean-Louis Roux, with scenery and costumes by Robert Prévost. Here we see Marcel Sabourin as Rameau and Jean-Louis Roux as the philosopher
(Photo, André Le Coz).

take pains to present to the public works representative of all eras and all countries, but it also produces an increasing number of plays which are inspired by the milieu and reflect the life and expression of the French-speaking people in North America. This is a new type of theater and since the end of the 1960s, it has had the growing devotion of a public which identifies its own situation with that depicted on stage. Among the leaders of this style are author Michel Tremblay and producer André Brassard, who, despite their youth, have won recognition beyond the borders of Québec and even of Canada.

The Québec government is involved in the training of people in the theater: it has established two schools of dramatic art, one in Montréal and one in Québec City, attended by about a hundred students, and it contributes to the *École nationale de théâtre* in Montréal.

The government pays special attention to dramatic writing. It subsidizes the *Centre d'essai des auteurs dramatiques* (testing center for playwrights) and bursaries are granted by the *Commission de la pièce canadienne* (Canadian plays commission) and by the *Service de l'aide à la création et à la recherche* (Aid to Creativity and Research Service). In 1973, the Québec *ministère des Affaires culturelles*

(Department of Cultural Affairs) granted some $5 million in scholarships and subsidies to the interpretive arts. This amount was almost equally divided between theater and music.

Theater and dance thus are very much alive and some twenty permanent companies stage performances regularly. Among the best known companies are the *Théâtre du Nouveau Monde*, the *Théâtre du Rideau Vert*, the *Théâtre du Trident*, the *Nouvelle Compagnie théâtrale*, the *Théâtre de Quat'sous* and the *Théâtre populaire du Québec*. Moreover, there are some amateur groups involved in theatrical activities as a cultural pastime.

Summer theater is a typical cultural activity and much appreciated by city people who escape the heat of Québec City and Montréal to spend a pleasant evening in the country watching a performance. These theaters are to be found in natural settings near the big cities, and are frequently set up in abandoned barns, old houses, and even in large tourist hotels. There is the Sun Valley Theater at Sainte-Adèle, in the Laurentians near Montréal, the *Théâtre de Marjolaine* in the Eastern Townships, the *Théâtre des Prairies* in Joliette, the *Théâtre des Marguerites* in Trois-Rivières, the *Théâtre La Fenière* in Québec City and the *Théâtre du Galendor* on the Île d'Orléans.

MUSIC

When Québec teacher and organist Théodore Molt visited Vienna in 1825, he asked Beethoven to write a work for the cathedral choir. The result was the canon *Freu dich des Lebens*, an echo of which is heard in the Quartet in B flat major.

Quebeckers first made themselves known in the cultural field through their talent for music in general and singing in particular, and they have been well received, given a sympathetic hearing and appreciated abroad for a long time. A brief glance at the best known names, Raoul Jobin, Maureen Forrester, Pierrette Alarie, Léopold Simoneau, André Turp, Richard Verreault, Robert Savoie, Louis Quilico, Joseph Rouleau, Claire Gagnier, Colette Boky, Huguette Tourangeau and Claude Corbeil, goes far towards confirming conductor Igor Markevitch's statement that along with the Germans and Italians, Quebeckers have the most beautiful voices in the world.

The government finally recognized this in 1971 by setting up an opera company, the *Opéra du Québec*, whose structures are supple enough to work within the administrative services of already existing institutions: the *Régie de la Place des Arts* in Montréal and the *Régie*

Conductor Pierre Dervaux of the Orchestre symphonique de Québec. (Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

du Grand Théâtre de Québec (the boards of Montréal's *Place des Arts* and Québec City's *Grand Théâtre de Québec*). The company performs a great variety of operatic works, from *Samson and Delilah* and *Madame Butterfly* to *L'heure espagnole* and *Pagliacci.*

Music has kept pace with the evolution of Québec. As the public becomes more open to the experiments of avant-garde musicians, young composers are attracting larger audiences and their works are at last being heard in public performance; credit for this is due mainly to the *Société de musique contemporaine* and to several other groups, including two symphony orchestras, one in Montréal and one in Québec City, the McGill chamber orchestra in Montréal, and the *Orchestre de chambre Pierre Morin* in Québec City.

For the teaching of music, there are seven conservatories, located in Montréal, Trois-Rivières, Québec, Val d'Or, Chicoutimi, Hull and Rimouski. These institutions are subsidized and provide free tuition for some 1,500 students a year from more than 150 teachers from Québec and abroad.

Verdi's "Falstaff", performed by the Opéra du Québec.
(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

In addition to the McGill University Conservatory in Montréal, attended mainly by English-speaking Quebeckers, there are the faculties and schools of music of the *Université de Montréal* and Québec City's Laval University, which perpetuate a long tradition and whose primary objective is the training of music teachers for the schools.

There are several higher schools of music and most of these are attached to university schools. Best known is the *École Vincent-d'Indy*, which specializes in training the best candidates, who are discovered at a very early age in the network of educational institutions administered by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.

Founded in Québec in 1949, the *Jeunesses musicales du Canada* have been members of the International Federation of Youth and Music since 1950. They have a music camp beautifully situated on the wooded slopes of Mount Orford in the Eastern Townships. Facilities include a concert hall which seats 600 people, a library, recital studios fitted with the most modern electronic equipment, a room where scores can be studied, cottages for classes and accommodation, and 45 cabins scattered about the site, where some 250 students between the ages of 14 and 30 meet in the summer. They are all dedicated to the visual and interpretive arts and courses in these are given under the direction of about thirty Québec and foreign teachers, in three sessions of three weeks each.

Music Awards

Each year, the *Académie de musique de Québec* organizes a competition which is open to singers, pianists and other keyboard performers, string players and other instrumentalists, and composers. This is crowned by the *prix d'Europe*, created in 1911; the winner is awarded an $8,000 scholarship by the *ministère des Affaires culturelles* (Department of Cultural Affairs).

In May of each year, the *Concours international de musique de Montréal*, created in 1965 by the International Institute of Music of Canada, grants awards to the twelve finalists who successfully pass the preliminary rounds. This contest has rapidly acquired an excellent reputation for both the number and the quality of the young competitors who come from everywhere. The contest is devoted in turn to piano, violin and singing over a three-year cycle. Scholarships total $23,500 and are distributed as follows: first prize $10,000, second, $5,000, third, $2,500, fourth, $1,500, and fifth, $1,000; the seven remaining winners are awarded $500 each. The prizes are presented on the occasion of a concert held in the *Salle Wilfrid-Pelletier* at *Place des Arts*.

Song

The Québec renaissance will no doubt be remembered for the creation of a new kind of poet called the "chansonnier", meaning a person who writes songs and not a satirist as is implied in the meaning given the word in France.

These artists stand midway between the ancient troubadours and the singers of negro spirituals, but are closer to the latter when singing of life in Québec; they follow in the tradition of the first great chansonnier, Félix Leclerc. For more than ten years, chansonniers like Gilles Vigneault, Claude Léveillé, Jean-Pierre Ferland, Georges Dor and Robert Charlebois, who sing as well as compose, have been making their mark in Québec, in Canada and abroad. Following in their footsteps are many artists, such as Claude Dubois, Jean-Pierre Bérubé, Gilles Valiquette and Georges Langford; groups such as *Beau Dommage, Octobre, Harmonium* and *Contraction* also convey, although in new rhythmic forms, the nature, the dreams and the fantasies of the "eternal" Quebecker.

In recent years, chansonniers in the French meaning of the term have also won recognition. All it takes to produce a box office rush of admirers is the announcement of a show starring Yvon Deschamps or Sol, the clown. The aptness and caustic humor of the remarks of these performers adroitly bring laughter and are always thought-provoking. Our singers also have been highly successful; the best known are

Yvon Deschamps
(Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. André Le Coz)

Sol
(Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. André Le Coz)

Louise Forestier
(Photo Collection, ministère des Communications)

Pauline Julien, Renée Claude, Diane Dufresne, Isabelle Pierre, and young René Simard, whose performances when on tour in 1974 captivated audiences in Japan and in France.

These artists are popular, especially with young people, because their voices, gestures, poetry and music are the expression of the Québec spirit. It is not surprising, therefore, that Québec songs are enthusiastically received at such international contests as those held in Sopot, Poland and Spa, Belgium, and that the contestants often return laden with honors.

Singing is the art form the most deeply rooted in the people. As proof of this we only have to look at a recent study done by the *Association québécoise des producteurs de disques* (Québec association of record producers), which shows that Quebeckers buy more recorded music, relatively speaking, than any other people in the world. On the average, more than half the records placed on sale in Canada are sold in Québec.

Claude Dubois

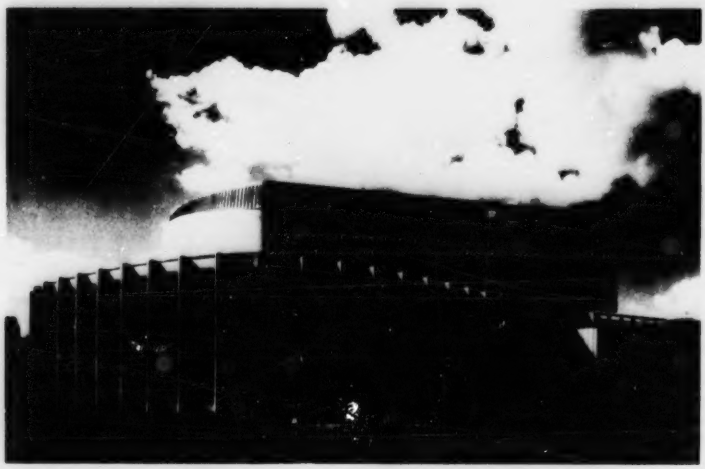
Gilles Vigneault

Félix Leclerc

Robert Charlebois

Diane Dufresne

René Simard (Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Francis J. Menten)



Place des Arts in Montréal.
(Panda/Croydin).

THEATERS

Montréal

Montréal's *Place des Arts* is the first complex of its type in Canada; at present, it consists of two buildings housing three theaters. The *Salle Wilfrid Pelletier* (3,000 seats) was inaugurated in 1963 and is used mainly for concerts and large-scale performances. Its beauty and its technical qualities have often been praised by the greatest artists and the finest conductors.

The Maisonneuve and Port-Royal theaters, inaugurated in 1967, are located on the east side of the complex and housed in one building whose design is unique in North America. The first is a modern version of an Italian-style theater; it has 1,290 seats and is used mostly for variety shows and by folk groups and various theater groups. The Port-Royal theater, with 823 seats, is the home of the *Théâtre du Nouveau Monde*. The two halls are superimposed and operate independently.

More than 3,500 performances of all kinds, attended by some 5.5 million spectators, were given in *Place des Arts* between 1967 and 1971. The development of the complex, the principal component in the urban reorganization of east central Montréal, is being carried out in stages. It is already possible to foresee the construction, sooner or later, of other buildings on the west side of the complex.

The Grand Théâtre de Québec
(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

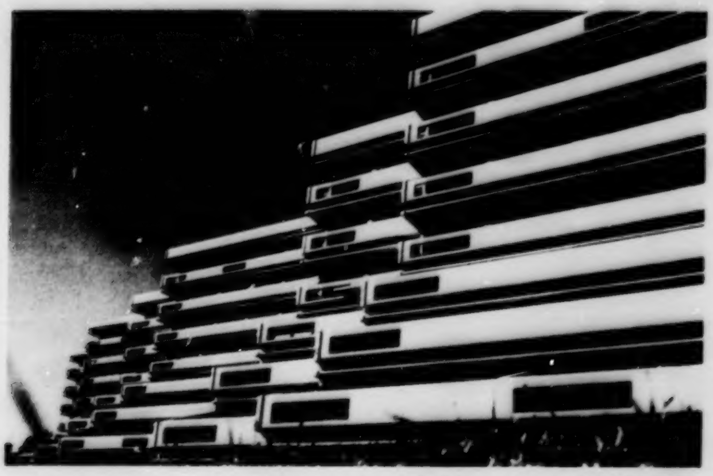
Québec City

The *Grand Théâtre de Québec*, inaugurated in January 1971, is the result of collaboration between the Québec and federal governments. It contains two halls and the *Conservatoire de musique*.

The *Salle Louis-Fréchette*, with its 1,800 seats, is the larger and was named after one of Québec's great poets who lived in the latter part of the 19th century. It is used for all kinds of performances — operas, orchestral concerts, recitals, ballet, and so forth. It is said that this hall is equipped with one of the two stages in Canada genuinely suited for opera.

The *Salle Octave-Crémazie* was named after one of Québec's first poets who died in exile in Le Havre in 1879. It is a small, square theater whose adaptability and versatility make possible the presentation of a large versatility make possible the presentation of a large variety of performances. The number of seats can vary from 400 to 900 according to the requirements of the staging and the wishes of the author.

Between April 1, 1971, and March 31, 1972, 346 performances were presented at the *Grand Théâtre de Québec* with a total attendance of 280,000.



Les Jardins Mérici, a very modern apartment building, winner of the Canadian Housing Design Council prize.

We have mentioned only the leading theaters. There are many others in Montréal and Québec City, not to mention some sixty cultural centers scattered throughout the province. These centers were created in accordance with the wishes of the three levels of government to celebrate the centennial of Canadian Confederation in 1967. They are meant to stimulate cultural life according to the needs of the regions in which they are located.

ARCHITECTURE

Originality of concept and design has won for Québec a place in the vanguard of contemporary architecture in North America. However, Québec's modern architectural concepts reflect its distinctive character for they are based on the tradition of more than three centuries of rich, if somewhat erratic, evolution.

Although at first Québec architecture was only a transposition of rustic styles imported by settlers from the western provinces of France, by the end of the 19th century it had produced original forms and acquired a distinctive character in keeping with the milieu.

Conservation, restoration, housing and district improvements, as well as efforts to achieve a balance between contemporary and traditional styles, help to create the link necessary for making sound and harmonious changes in urban and rural settings. Architects today must use all their skill to endow Québec with fine works bearing the imprint of a genius unique in North America; yet, at one time, humble village master masons accomplished such work quite naturally.

THE CINEMA

Even before Quebeckers began to make their own films, certain individuals had acquired an international reputation in the field. As far back as the 1920s Montréal's Fifi d'Orsay (Marie-Yvonne Lussier) and Norma Shearer, to mention only two, were beginning Hollywood careers which continued until fairly recently. The more recent successes scored by Suzanne Cloutier, Geneviève Bujold, Alexandra Stewart and Micheline Lanctôt on the French screen are well-known. On many occasions, foreign films have been made on location in Québec City and Montréal; two examples are *Fortune and Man's Eyes*, an American film made at the former Battlefields Park jail in Québec City in 1970, and *La course du lièvre à travers les champs*, filmed in the Montréal region in 1971 by the French producer René Clément.

Québec really began making its own full-length films in 1945 when *Père Chopin* was produced by the foreign producer Fédor Ozep. Already, though, this film seems very old, when one thinks of the giant strides made by the cinema in Québec since then. If Canada has achieved a certain amount of international recognition in this field, especially over the past five years, it is due largely to Québec's contribution, which has been by far the most active, the most significant and the best organized.

Montréal has always been the center of the Canadian film industry. Over 2,000 people are engaged in film work there, for the CBC, the National Film Board, and the private sector, which comprises some thirty companies. In November 1973, there were 30 full-length features being made in Canada, 20 of them in Québec. Seven of these were made on the Montréal sets of the *Office du film* (Québec Film Bureau). In the private sector 28 films were produced, 13 of them in French. This represents a sizeable increase in volume; the average number of full-length films produced yearly between 1964 and 1967 was seven. In addition, there seems to have been an increase in the scope of recent productions, directly proportional to the success of Québec films in Canada and abroad. Thus, at the end of 1970 the approximate average cost of a 35 mm film was anywhere from $250,000 to $350,000; at the end of 1973 the average cost was $441,000.

Québec cinema basically strives to reveal Quebeckers to themselves. Born of the Canadian tradition of short documentary films, it developed at the end of the 1960s as a result of a technical revolution which originated with the English-speaking film-makers of the National Film Board. This involved the use of lightweight filming equipment and portable cameras and recording apparatus to attempt to capture certain events live, with no sets. The French film-makers extended this technique since they saw in it an ideal method of pinpointing and accentuating the peculiarities and preoccupations characteristic of Québec's cultural, social and political situation. From this school, which had finely honed the technique of film research, came Québec's best-known film-makers: Brault, Carle, Fournier, Lamothe, Jutra, Dansereau, Labrecque and Perrault. In 1964, it led to the production of a film by Gilles Groulx called *Le chat dans le sac*; this film marked the first major stage and represented the first universally recognized success in the history of Québec's full-length films.

Over a four-year period beginning in 1968 a much more popular kind of cinema took shape; this began with the making of a series of erotic films intended for wide distribution and rapid consumption. Among these were *Valérie, L'initiation* by Denis Héroux and *Deux femmes en or* by Claude Fournier; the latter film alone broke all the box office records in Canada, topping the most successful American films which flood Québec as they do the rest of the country.

At the same time another trend was developing, more centered on the province itself, which led to the making of a much greater variety of films; some of these were very personal in nature, such as those by Gilles Groulx and Jean-Pierre Lefebvre, while others were more commercial and popular, like the films of Gilles Carle and Paul Almond and the marginal productions of Roger Frappier and M.-André Forcier.

Québec cinema recently took a new course following the success of *Mon oncle Antoine* by Claude Jutra, acclaimed by both the public and the critics; although Jutra's production is traditional in treatment, it portrays certain characters and emphasizes a certain reality which cannot help but deeply stir any Quebecker's soul. There are other, similar films which attempt to grasp and interpret the spirit of *"Homo quebecensis"*. Among these are *Les smattes* by Jean-Claude Labrecque, *La maudite galette* by Denys Arcand and *Le temps d'une chasse* by Francis Menkiewicz.

On the international scene, 1970, 1971 and 1972 were fruitful years for Québec cinema. *L'homme multiplié* by Claude Godbout and Georges Dufaux was awarded first prize and the gold medal at the 18th international short film week at Barcelona, and was named best experimental documentary film at Montevideo; *L'Acadie, l'Acadie* by Pierre Perreault won an award at the third international French film festival at Dinard; *Mon oncle Antoine* took the awards for best production and best scenario at Chicago's 7th International Film Festival. In addition, there were many successful showings of Québec

Denys Arcand's "Réjeanne Padovani", a very successful film both in Québec and abroad.

films abroad, such as at the New York Museum of Modern Art and the 10th *Journées cinématographiques* at Poitiers where 26 full-length features from Québec were seen by 13,000 viewers. Seven Québec films were shown at London's National Film Theatre; chosen for showing at the Cannes festival were *La vraie nature de Bernadette*, by Gilles Carle, *La maudite galette* and *Les smattes*. Carle's film was shown simultaneously at five major theaters in Paris in the fall of 1972.

In 1973-1974, documentaries by Québec's *Office du film* won several prizes in international film festivals. Full-length features of a politically controversial nature, in police story settings, were very successful. In particular, there were the following: *Bingo*, by Jean-Claude Lord, a commercial film which produced strong reactions in viewers of quite different opinions; *Réjeanne Padovani* and *Gina*, by Denys Arcand, two very violent, condemnatory and vituperative films; and *Les Ordres*, by Michel Brault, a sober indictment of the abuse of power.

The National Film Board

Several official and private bodies have participated directly or indirectly in Québec's progress in cinema. The National Film Board, subsidized entirely by the federal government ($10 million per year), has been by far the most prominent among these. Its head office was

"Les Ordres", a sociopolitical film by Michel Brault.

established in Montréal in 1956. It was here that, until around 1967, the most prominent film-makers received their training and most of Québec's activity in the film industry took place. Important works have been produced through this body, which by its very nature is not restricted by the requirements of business profits. It set up a fiction studio in 1969, allowing young producers to create their first works or in some cases to produce a second or a third full-length feature.

The C.F.D.C.

The Canadian Film Development Corporation was set up in 1967 by the federal government; it administers $10 million in appropriations and operates somewhat like a bank. Its function is to promote the making of full-length films, taking into account the particular requirements and tendencies of Canada's production centers: Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver. While it does not itself produce films, the C.F.D.C. can invest in film production in return for a share of the profits; its responsibilities go no farther. It was this body which enabled Québec's film industry to work toward the production of full-length films.

The Québec Film Bureau

Québec was the first province to use films for information and educational purposes; in 1920, specialists were already making 35 mm silent films for the *ministère de l'Agriculture* (Department of Agriculture). Following a long period of development and many changes, the *Service de la ciné-photographie* was formed in 1941, to become the *Office du film du Québec* (Québec Film Bureau) in 1961; since 1967 it has been attached to the *ministère des Affaires culturelles* (Department of Cultural Affairs). The role of the *O.f.Q.* is two-fold: to present the real image of Québec through photographs and films and to provide various official departments and bodies with the technical means necessary for presenting and distributing the audio-visual documents which they order from it. It consists of four services, administration, distribution, production and photography, and has two offices, one in Montréal and the other in Québec City. It awards contracts to private film companies for the production and technical work for 95% of its films.

To ensure the distribution of its documents, the *O.f.Q.* has two film libraries, in Montréal and Québec City, which contain some 14,000 copies of films and can meet almost 75,000 requests for loans each year; films are either loaned free of charge as a public service or rented out at rates which vary considerably. In addition, the various television networks and the commercial cinema circuit are showing an increasing number of the *O.f.Q.*'s films.

The *O.f.Q.* has a stock of films in France, in Paris, Bordeaux and Marseille; these are distributed by Québec's government house in Paris. In the United States, films are distributed by the government house in New York, and in Beirut, Athens and Rome, through the collaboration of Québec's *ministère de l'Immigration* (Department of Immigration). Films have also been sent to Niamey (Niger) and to the cultural center at Tananarive (Madagascar) in French Africa.

The Cinema Supervisory Board

There has been a *Bureau de censure du cinéma* (Board of Cinema Censors) in Québec since 1912; in 1967 it became the *Bureau de surveillance du cinéma* (Cinema Supervisory Board) and was attached to the *ministère des Affaires culturelles*. Without a doubt this is the most liberal-minded board of its kind in Canada. It has modified its standards considerably and has replaced the old moral classification by the following three headings: 1 — for all; 2 — for adolescents and adults (14 years and over); 3 — for adults (18 years and over). It may also authorize the showing of special films intended for particular groups of viewers.

Specialized Bodies

Specialized bodies include the *Centre de documentation cinématographique*, a film documentation center comprising a library of some 8,000 volumes and 200 periodicals; administered by the *Bibliothèque nationale* (National Library), it is one of the richest of its kind in North America.

The *Cinémathèque québécoise* (Québec film library) provides weekly showings devoted to both the classics and the young international cinema; it takes part in the activities of the International Federation of Film Archives and in the organization of Canada and Québec film weeks abroad; it publishes, five times a year, an information bulletin entitled *New Canadian Cinema (Nouveau cinéma canadien)* and some 8,000 copies of this are distributed free of charge throughout the world. In November 1972, it inaugurated a film museum in Montréal which gives exhibitions of material and documents used in film-making.

Vitality and creativity abound in Québec cinema, but it still has its inconsistencies, and the Québec government is well aware of these. The National Assembly is expected to soon pass a general law and set up a governing body which will correct this situation in the near future.

HANDICRAFTS

The origins of Québec's handicrafts mingle with the traditions inherited from France under the Old Regime. After founding his seminary in the 1660s, Mgr. François de Montmorency-Laval, Bishop of Québec, decided to set up the first school of arts and crafts at Petit Cap, at Saint-Joachim, northeast of Québec City. He wanted both clergy and laity to be trained in various artistic disciplines such as architectural drawing and wood sculpture. This school produced masters who established themselves in great numbers in the Québec City and Montréal regions; they laid the groundwork of the tradition and were widely emulated, so much so that by the 19th century one could distinguish within the handicraft tradition a "Québec school", under the sculptor Baillargé, and a "Montréal school", where another sculptor, Louis Quévillon, founder of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul's *Atelier des Écores*, held sway.

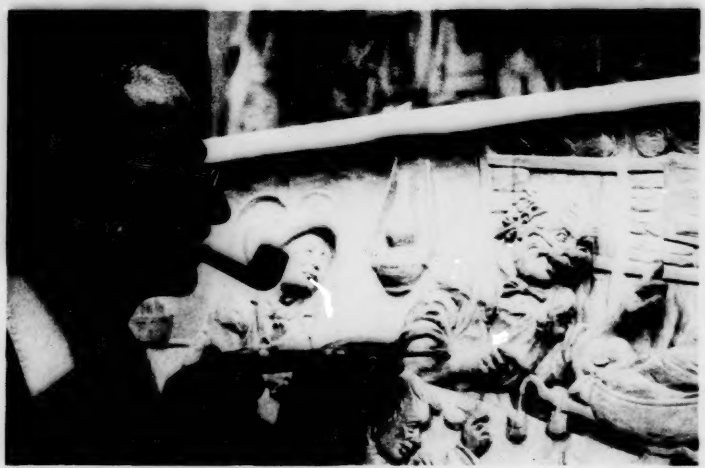
By definition and by necessity, handicrafts were rooted in the land. Raw materials such as wood, wool, flax and hemp were abundant. Works — in fact, works of art — were created by ceramists, metalworkers, cabinet-makers, tinwork artists, goldsmiths and silversmiths. From peasant origins emerged civil, religious and military architecture, many examples of which can be seen along both shores of the St. Lawrence.

(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

Enthusiasm for folk art was renewed in the 1930s. To sustain this "second wind", the government founded the *École des Beaux-Arts* (fine arts school), the *École des arts domestiques* (home economics school), the *École du meuble* (furniture school) which became the *Institut des arts décoratifs* (interior decorating school) and the *Institut des arts graphiques* (graphic arts institute). All these provide sound technical instruction and excellent artistic training.

In some regions, farmers' wives are still hard at work producing cloth which is strictly utilitarian, but now, since tastes have become more refined, they are also displaying to enlightened admirers traditional fabrics perfectly adapted to modern requirements. In addition, modern Québec's weavers, tapestry-makers, ceramists, enamel workers and sculptors have developed sound techniques which have enabled them to exhibit works marked by originality, personality and taste.

The following are Québec's principal handicraft products: *catalogne*, once a rough material made from salvaged ends of cloth, later softened and refined for many decorative uses; hooked rugs, which have departed from their utilitarian origin to become a particularly popular form of tapestry; and pottery, ceramics and enamels, characterized by simple, honest lines and deep or translucent colors, much appreciated by connoisseurs.



(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

There are several regions renowned for their handicrafts.

The leading handicraft community in the **Lower St. Lawrence** region is the municipality of Saint-Jean-Port-Joli, 96 km (60 miles) downstream from Québec City. The church here was built in 1779 and in it can be found some remarkable wood statuary. This municipality is the center for wood sculpture, which is done by some one hundred craftsmen whose work follows a traditional style and is based on themes of country life. Over the last few years, however, a new local school has been attempting to make the art a reflection of life today, to modernize it and to make it more functional, by firmly abandoning folklore motifs.

Charlevoix, particularly La Malbaie and Pointe-au-Pic, specializes in a variety of forms of weaving, notably knopped blankets of traditional design which the weavers produce with remarkable skill on their looms.

Forming part of the handicraft industry of the Charlevoix region is the Saint-Gilles paper factory at Saint-Joseph-de-la-Rive, where America's most beautiful fine paper is made. Thanks to the initiative of an important Québec author, Mgr. Félix-Antoine Savard, the generosity of a local industrialist and the efforts of two genuine craftsmen, the high-grade cheviot paper produced here is as fine as that made in Japan, China or France. It is a white, blue or green paper, incorporating wild-flower petals, autumn maple leaves, ferns and hemp strands. The result is a sumptuous parchment bearing a likeness of Saint-Gilles as a watermark, and resembling a Japanese print more than paper from a craftshop.

This paper has different names according to the pattern of its inlay — *Vent d'automne* (autumn wind), *Soie de bouleau* (birch silk) or *Parchemin* (parchment); since it is used for correspondence, matching envelopes are also made.

Montréal, the **Laurentians**, including Saint-Sauveur and Sainte-Adèle, and the **Eastern Townships** are centers for ceramics and enamelwork, while metalwork is done in Saint-Césaire.

The Québec craftsman, who has become an artistic craftsman, is now flirting with designs with an international flavor, but has retained his distinctive character and offers the art lover works of great interest; these can be found at the home of the craftsman, in some 500 specialized boutiques, and in government stores called *centrales d'artisanat*, of which there are five branches, four in Montréal and one in Québec City.

From the information available, experts estimate the total Québec market at $35 million, of which nearly half comes from imported products. The number of craftsmen who derive their total income from these arts exceeds 2,000.

At the beginning of 1972 the *Centre international d'artisanat* (international handicrafts center) was inaugurated in Montréal as part of Québec's participation in the *Agence de coopération technique et culturelle des pays francophones* (agency for technical and cultural cooperation among French-language countries).

SPORTS, THE OUTDOORS AND RECREATION

The *haut-commissariat à la Jeunesse, aux Loisirs et aux Sports* (High Commission on Youth, Recreation and Sport), attached since 1972 to the *ministère de l'Éducation* (Department of Education), prepares plans and programs in accordance with Québec's official policy on recreation in these three areas, taking into account regional characteristics.

The *haut-commissariat* sets up programs in all areas of physical education, sports, outdoor activities and community recreation. It establishes development objectives, decides on ways to achieve these and determines their financial implications; it works out and suggests

(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

programs which will ensure that recreational activities are accessible to all Quebeckers, and establishes criteria for granting financial assistance to sports, outdoor and recreational groups.

It collaborates with the *ministère de l'Éducation* (Department of Education) and the *Association des professionnels de l'activité physique* (association of professionals in physical training) in the development of school sports, and, with sports and outdoor groups, prepares programs, such as *Mission Québec 76*, summer schools and sports and outdoor camps, for further training of top athletes.

Finally, in the area of community recreational activities, the *haut-commissariat* plays the same role as in the other two sectors, turning the summer schools for sports into recreational workshops.

Regional Development

The *haut-commissariat*, in conjunction with the principal sponsors of recreational activities (the municipalities and the school boards), has set up programs for the uniform development of recreational facilities. In the belief that every Quebecker has a right to such facilities, whatever region he may live in, it has instituted a program for increasing their number in about one hundred small and medium-sized localities; such factors as isolation, area served and the consensus of interested parties are taken into account in this program.

(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

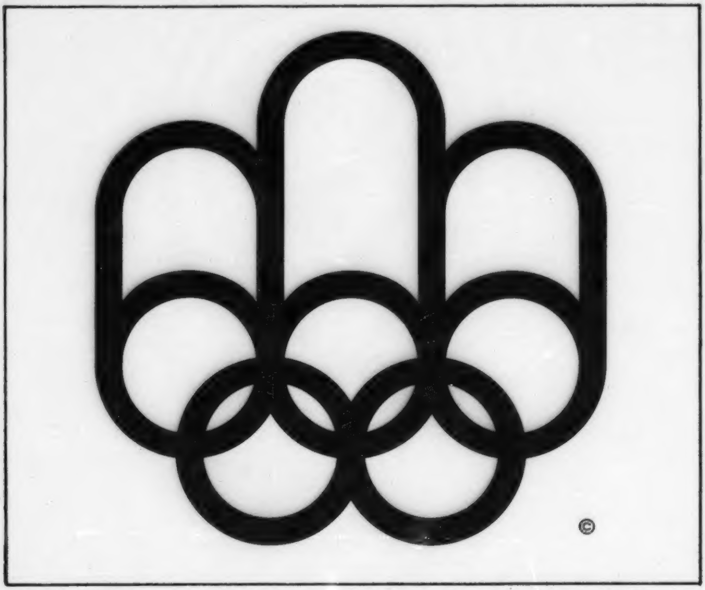
Major Projects

In addition to making its sports and outdoor schools and its community recreational workshops year-round affairs, the *haut-commissariat* laid the foundations, in 1975, of three major programs:

- the *Institut des sports du Québec* (sports institute of Québec), for the continued training of the best athletes after *Mission Québec 76* is finished;
- a comprehensive program for the improvement of the physical condition of Quebeckers (TRIMM QUÉBEC);
- assistance to local clubs.

The Québec Games

Begun in 1970, the *jeux du Québec* (Québec games) take place in a different city each year, and are divided into winter and summer events. At the regional level, almost half a million young people take part in the preliminary competitions. At the provincial finals, thousands of young athletes in about twenty categories have so far competed in Rivière-du-Loup, Montréal, Chicoutimi, Rouyn-Noranda, Saint-Georges-de-Beauce, Valleyfield and Rimouski. In 1975-76, the summer games will be held in Trois-Rivières from August 14 to 24, and the winter games in Jonquière from March 5 to 14.



Official symbol of the XXIst Olympiad, to be held in Montréal in 1976.

Year of The Olympics

In preparation for the 1976 Olympic Games, Québec hosted many international meets in 1975, when our athletes and officials were able to complete their intensive training. These meets were:

In June: men's volleyball and equestrian events;

In July: yachting, women's volleyball, archery, boxing, field hockey, track and field, rowing, gymnastics and football (soccer);

In August: basketball, water polo, shooting, canoeing, modern pentathlon, fencing and world rowing championships;

In the fall: handball, wrestling and judo.

The list of sporting events taking place in Québec continues:

— international swimming competitions, the main one being the crossing of Lac Saint-Jean, a swim of 33 km (21 miles);

— the international canoe race on the Saint-Maurice;
— the international regattas at Valleyfield;
— many cycling competitions;
— international alpine and nordic ski events at Mont Sainte-Anne, including the world ski cup finals in the spring of 1976;
— the world *pétanque* (lawn bowling) championship in Québec City in mid-September;
— festival of the "*petit poisson des chenaux*" (little smelt) at La Pérade;
— games with large followings: professional baseball, with the *Expos* of Montréal, Canadian football, with the *Alouettes*, and professional lacrosse, with the *Québécois* of Montréal and the *Caribous* of Québec City;
— numerous ice hockey events, including the international peewee hockey tournament in Québec City, snowmobile competitions, skiing and speed and figure skating competitions, as part of several winter carnivals, in Québec City, Chicoutimi, Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts, etc.;
— games of the professional ice hockey teams, the *Canadiens* in Montréal and the *Nordiques* in Québec City, and of one of the strongest junior leagues in the world (the LJMQ); the players on these teams galvanize crowds of spectators during the season from October to May.

GASTRONOMY

If culture implies a certain way of acting, of thinking, of seeing things and looking at the world, in short, a certain way of life, then gastronomy is surely one aspect of it. There is no denying the existence of a French-Canadian cuisine, a cuisine which has made a name for itself throughout North America; Québec is without doubt the gastronomical capital of the continent.

Largely inspired by the regional dishes of the old provinces of western France, Québec cuisine, though a little heavy, is delicious. It is neither as delicate as French cooking, nor as spicy as Italian cooking, but it is hearty, for our ancestors quickly became aware of the need for calory-rich food to resist the rigors of the climate. Flour and meat are therefore predominant in stews, fricasees, *gibelottes*, minced meat dishes, piecrusts and roasts. What dishes are more typical of Québec than *ragoût de boulettes et de pattes de cochon* (meatball and pig's feet stew), and *tourtière* (pork and veal pie), obviously of Vendean origin. What are *cretons* if not the rillettes and the rillons of Anjou? And the famous French Canadian pea soup, thick and nourishing, made of white beans and found in the Vendée under the name of *mojettes* or *monjettes*! And what about roast pork with dripping, and head cheese. . .

(Photo collection, ministère des Communications).

Available resources and the influence of the Amerindians also inspired certain creations, such as *tarte à la ferlouche*, whose basic ingredients are dried raisins and maple syrup. The sweet sap of the maple tree is used to make a variety of desserts such as sugar pie, eggs cooked in boiling maple syrup and served either hot or cold, and *torquettes*, a springtime speciality made at the sugar cabin by pouring boiling sap from the vats onto the snow to congeal it and make a delectable sweet.

A great many local dishes in Québec are worth tasting. *Soupe à la gourgane*, made of broad beans, and *six-pâtes (cipâtes, cipailles* or *cipare)* from Lac Saint-Jean, Charlevoix and the Magdalen Islands, for instance, are both nutritious and tasty. *Six-pâtes* is a deep pot pie made of partridge, hare and quail, potatoes, and lard or bacon and flavored with cloves. In the Magdalen Islands, fish is used instead of meat.

Thanks to its large dairy herds, Québec is famous, particularly in Anglo-Saxon countries, for its Cheddar-type cheeses which have won several international awards. Other Québec cheeses are less well-known but just as good as their smell is strong, and are much appreciated by connoisseurs of Roquefort, Dutch cheeses or Port-Salut. There is also the very soft cream cheese which used to be made on the Île d'Orléans; obviously related to a certain cheese from

Normandy, it was sold only in the spring and only for a short period each year, since it was made during the winter in limited quantities. Unfortunately, the last remaining manufacturer of this cheese was recently obliged to stop production. The increasingly strict requirements of the agro-food industry could not be stretched to allow "cottage" production.

Beer has been brewed in Québec since the latter half of the 17th century when Jean Talon was intendant. Québec beer runs an extremely close second to that made in countries whose hopfields are famous; it has won several awards for excellence in recent years, in Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany. Most of it is light or rice beer and Quebeckers know it to be the best in North America, which only adds to their appreciation of it.

In 1971, obsolete legislation making cider illegal was repealed. Cider came into its own and began to appear on Québec tables. Seven plants were making cider in 1974, using about 8% of the total apple harvest and about 25% of the apples intended for processing.

In 1973, 894,263 q (4,694,000 bu.) and in 1974, 1,252,235 q (6,573,000 bu.) of apples were harvested. From the orchards of the Richelieu Valley near Montréal and the Île d'Orléans near Québec City come firm, plump, sweet and juicy apples given a bright red color by the early autumn frosts.

Apples, fresh, stewed and in pies, have always been popular with Quebeckers, and since they are now used for cider, dinner may be accompanied by a glass of Calvados. . .Québec style!

At lunch, when restricted by work-day schedules, Quebeckers very often resort to American-style meals which are quickly prepared and quickly served. For more elaborate, more carefully prepared meals, there is a wide variety of restaurants renowned for their international cuisine. At family reunions and when entertaining friends at table, however, the Quebecker always reverts to the traditional meals of his people.

SOME FAMOUS QUEBECKERS...

JOLLIET, Louis **Québec, 1645 - 1700**	explorer, discoverer of the Mississippi, cartographer, hydrographer to the king, teacher, organist, merchant and seignior
LE MOYNE D'IBERVILLE ET D'ARDILLIÈRES, Pierre **Montréal, 1661 - 1706**	soldier, ship's captain, explorer, colonizer, *chevalier de Saint-Louis*, privateer and trader; founder of Fort Maurepas (Ocean Springs, Mississippi), of Mobile, Alabama, of Biloxi, Missouri, founder and first governor of Louisiana
LE MOYNE DE BIENVILLE, Jean-Baptiste **Montréal, 1680 - 1768**	brother of the above; founder of New Orleans (1717), governor of Louisiana (1717-1725 and 1732-1743)
LA VÉRENDRYE, Pierre Gaultier de **Trois-Rivières, 1685 - 1749**	explorer and discoverer of the Canadian West
LÉRY, François-Joseph de **Québec, 1754 - 1824**	general engineer of Napoleon's army, *chevalier de Saint-Louis*, divisional commander at Austerlitz; his name is engraved on the Arc de Triomphe, Paris
LAVALLÉE, Calixa Paquet **Verchères, 1842 - 1891**	pianist, composer, played in both Americas; director of the New York Opera (1864-1872); organist of Boston Cathedral (1879); author of the Canadian national anthem
BARBEAU, Marius **Sainte-Marie, 1885 - 1969**	ethnologist and folklorist; for more than 50 years, studied the ethnic origin of the American Indians; discovered exceedingly beautiful totem poles now in the *Musée de l'homme* (Paris), the British Museum (London), the Edinburgh Museum and the Royal Museum of Toronto

ALBANI, **(Marie-Emma Lajeunesse)** **Chambly, 1848 - 1930**	singer, known in all the European capitals and in America; lived and died in London
DESROSIERS, Léo-Paul **Berthier, 1896 - 1967**	author of historical novels. A German newspaper named *Les engagés du grand portage*, published by Gallimard shortly before World War II, one of the four best novels of the year
ROUSSEAU, Jacques **Saint-Lambert, 1905 - 1970**	botanist and ethnologist, periglacial specialist; member of about sixty learned societies, recipient of medals from at least six countries, including the Henri-de-Parville prize *(Académie des sciences de Paris*, 1949); professor at the *Université de Paris*, 1959-1962; author of countless scientific articles and works
JOBIN, Raoul **Québec, 1908 - 1974**	one of the great Québec tenors, interpreter of the French operatic repertoire, in opera performances, concerts and recitals; appeared on all the great stages of North and South America, Europe and North Africa; created anew Liszt's *Christus*, Sauguet's *La chartreuse de Parme*, Menotti's *Island God* and Debussy's *Pelléas et Mélisande* in 1940 for the *Festivals de Montréal*; Chevalier of the Legion of Honor; cultural adviser to the Québec government house in Paris from 1970 to 1973

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TABLE OF EQUIVALENCES

MEASURES

cm: centimeter; dm: decimeter; km: kilometer; kg: kilogram; g: gram; m: meter; ha: hectare; C: Celsius or Centigrade; F: Fahrenheit.

1 inch = 2.54 cm
1 foot = 3.048 dm
1 yard = 0.9144 m
0.62 miles = 1 km
25 miles = approx. 40 km

(To convert miles into kilometers, divide by 0.62. To convert kilometers into miles, multiply by 0.62.)

1 sq. inch = 6.452 sq. cm
1 sq. foot = 9.2903 sq. dm
1 sq. yard = 0.8361 sq. m
1 sq. acre = 0.404 sq. ha
1 sq. mile = 2.59 sq. km

1 ounce = 28.35 g
1 pound = 0.45 kg
2,000 pounds (ton) = 0.91 tonnes (metric)

1 pint = 0.567 liters
1 quart = 1.135 liters
1 gallon = 4.543 liters

(One gallon of water weighs 10 pounds or 4.5 kg) 1 Canadian gallon (imperial gallon) = 1.2009 US gallons

MONEY*

1 Canadian dollar = approx.
4.3 French francs
38 Belgian francs
660 Italian lire
2.6 German marks
5.3 Swedish crowns

1 English pound = $2.08*

TEMPERATURE

Fahrenheit degrees = 9/5 degrees C plus 32
Celsius or Centigrade degrees = (degrees F – 32) 5/9

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". . . Now, if you love freedom, listen!"

"I love freedom," he said, "I would die for it."

Then he heard what seemed like the whole country wailing, a long lament like Menaud's the day before.

He began to suffer, as if all the anguish of the people were in him.

"And tomorrow? What about tomorrow?" he asked.

"You are going forward into a future whose paths are closed," said an Old One. "Now you know. Save freedom."

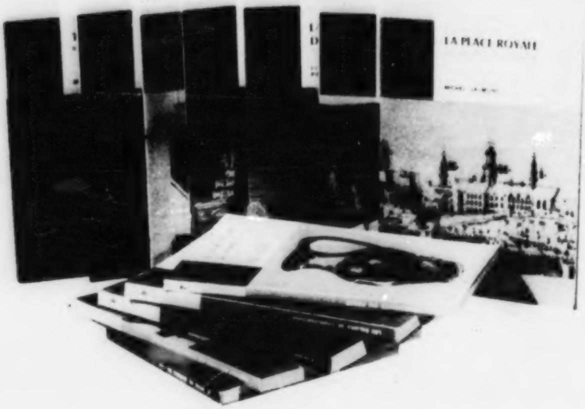
"Where is it to be found?" Alexis asked.

"Within you. You begin to overcome the moment you begin to want."

"I am in agony, and I do want," cried Alexis.

"From now on, remember. Always go forward, ever onward!"

Félix-Antoine Savard (14)



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